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THE DISUNION CRISIS.

Important Dispatches from Washington.

Mr. Seward's Propositions in the Senate Special Committee.

NO PROBABILITY OF AN AGREEMENT

The South Carolina Commissioners not to be Recognized.

President Buchanan Invited to Resign.

What is Thought of the Excitement at Pittsburgh.

Proceedings of the South Carolina Secession Convention.

The Defalcation in the Department of the Interior.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 25.

Christmas Day has been very dull, and everybody seems to be gloomy.

Very many gentlemen have gone home to spend the holidays.

The investigation has been pursued in the matter of the frauds at the Department of the Interior today. Nothing beyond the amount first mentioned has yet been discovered. A rumor has been current for the past three days of frauds in the Treasury Department, but it is without foundation, so far as I can learn. No investigation has been instituted, as stated, in that Department.

RUSSELL has gone to jail for want of bonds; five hundred thousand being demanded. Only thee thousand was demanded of BAILEY. He will get bail tonight or to-morrow morning.

The South Carolina Commissioners did not arrive to-day. They will be here to-morrow. The Administration refuses to tell what course it will pursue towards them, but the President says he shall carry out the spirit of the Message—which the Republicans interpret against the recognition of these men and their right to demand concessions from the Federal Government against the spirit of the laws. Speaker PENDLETON and Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE have determined not to recognize them, unless by order of the House and Senate.

Mr. SEWARD's propositions in the Committee of Thirteen have caused much surprise, but seem to have accomplished no good, and nearly every one now give up all hope of an agreement. He proposed to repeal the Personal Liberty bills and to amend the Fugitive Slave law—giving the right of trial by jury. Although intended to settle all difficulties, these propositions, coming from a leader of the Republican party, utterly fail in their purpose.

The dispatches from Pittsburgh, stating that the arms in the Arsenal there would not be allowed to be shipped, made a great sensation here. The story was greatly enlarged, of course. Northern men, including members of Congress, have telegraphed to the people to stand firm, and not allow the Arsenals to be stripped of all arms.

Dispatches from Alabama, stating that that State has gone overwhelmingly for secession, surprises but few. Leading Georgians, Marylanders and Mississippians, say that nothing can now stop those States from following South Carolina.

The South Carolina papers now style the dispatches from the North "to align LEWIS," and the Bell organs are demanding of BUCHANAN that he shall resign.

A company of his former friends have call d on the President to know if he would reinforce the Forts and execute the laws, or resign his office to BRECKINRIDGE? They will not reveal his answer, but give me to understand that he evaded the issue. O. P. Q.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 25.

Mr. RUSSELL arrived in this city this morning, in company with detectives ALLEN and HUGHES. His bail was fixed by Government at half a million, in default of which he was committed to jail, where he was visited by members of Congress and other friends, who partook of Christmas hospitalities with him. BAILEY is retained as a witness. The Interior Department have taken measures for the recovery of the abstracted bonds.

Members of Congress from the border Slave States have been consulting with a view to the concentration of all the Southern States on a basis of settlement, having for its principal object the extension of the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific by a constitutional amendment. If they succeed in this, they will invite the cooperation of those friendly to the measure from the Northern States.

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE CONVENTION.

EIGHTH DAY.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Dec. 25.

The Convention met at noon, Mr. JAMISON in the Chair.

Prayer was offered.

The Committee on Relations with the Slaveholding States of North America reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, First, That this Convention appoint Commissioners to proceed to each slaveholding State that may assemble in Convention, for the purpose of laying before them the ordinance of secession, and to ascertain fully to invite their cooperation in forming a Southern Confederacy.

Second—That our Commissioners be authorized to submit the Federal Constitution as the basis for a Provisional Government for such States as shall have withdrawn from the connection with the Government of the United States of North America.

Third—That said Commissioners be authorized to invite seceding States to meet in Convention, at such a time and place as may be agreed upon, for the purpose of forming a permanent Government for these States.

The President read the following communication:

CHARLESTON, Monday, Dec. 24.

To the President and delegates of the Convention of the Independent State of South Carolina:

GENTLEMEN—I have this moment been informed that you did me the honor by resolution, to invite me to a seat on the floor of the Convention. I am unwilling in language, gentlemen, to express my feelings when this very unexpected courtesy at your hands was given me to. In the course of my life, now nearly half a century—a life not entirely devoid of incident calculated to inspire a laudable, manly pride—I have never been honored with a seat with those smarting under the wrongs inflicted by the leaders of a perverted Government, and who have, with unanimity unparalleled, broken the link with the faithless Confederacy. You are engaged in a high and laudable aim—aye, the high and holy purpose of devising a Government which shall offer the greatest liberty consistently with the rights, liberties and happiness of the good. In every particular your ordinance is in good taste, to the point, and covers the whole ground.

Permit me to assure you, gentlemen, that the gallant little State of Florida will follow your lead. On motion of her Convention, Florida will, as certain as saying in the future can be, wheel into line with the gallant old Palmetto State. We are identified with the same interests, and there is a deep determination not to submit to Black Republican rule. Your common destiny must become that of others.

I regret exceedingly that urgent official duty, which I cannot postpone, will deprive me of the pleasure of accepting your kindly courtesy. With the tenure of my sincere thanks for the honor conferred upon me, I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

M. S. PERRY.

Mr. PERRIN offered a resolution for a recess from to-morrow till the 16th proximo. Lost.

Mr. MAGRATH'S resolution, instructing the Governor to make forthwith all preparations which may be needed to assert by force the right and jurisdiction of South Carolina in its territory, was lost.

Mr. FINLAY offered a resolution that copies of the ordinance of secession adopted by the Convention, with the declaration of immediate cause which have induced and justified the secession of South Carolina from the Federal Union, and the addresses of the people of South Carolina in Convention assembled, to the Slaveholding States of the United States, be transmitted by the Governor of the State to the Governors of the Slaveholding States, for the information of their respective Legislatures, or Convention, where Conventions of the people have been called in any of the Slaveholding States.

Mr. WARDLAW thought it had better go along with the report of the Committee to whom was referred the communication of the Legislature of Georgia.

Several motions were made to amend.

Mr. DARGAN said according to theory South Carolina has been one of the Republics of the United States and the Constitution was a compact between Independent Sovereign States. South Carolina has thought proper to exercise her sovereign right to withdraw from this Federal League or compact, there is propriety, that this State should notify her late confederates, who their non-Slaveholding or Slaveholding States, that she has withdrawn from the Union, and to certify in proper form the causes of her withdrawing from the compact. The Governors of all States should receive an ordinance and the cause justifying the secession.

On calling the question on inserting the words non-slaveholding before slaveholding, Mr. DARGAN said that copies of the ordinance, and of the cause justifying the secession of South Carolina, should be sent to the Governors of all the States, and copies of the address to the people of South Carolina should be sent to the Governors of Slaveholding States only. He asked why not invite England, France and all sovereign Powers? and said we were lately in a league with Non-Slaveholding States, and there is nothing inconsistent with the dignity of South Carolina in so doing, more or less than the duty of courtesy she owes to her late confederates, than to announce her withdrawal from the league, and to inform them of the causes which compelled us to do so.

Mr. MIDDLETON proposed that the Convention conform to the practice of the time, and not communicate with the non-Slaveholding or Slaveholding States on the subject. Take the resolution as originally offered.

Major GADSDEN said it was entirely proper that notice should be given to our late confederates of our withdrawal from the Confederacy. There should be a formal official notice given. He thought it would be sufficient to send to the non-Slaveholding States a copy of the Secession ordinance—it was unnecessary to send them a statement of reasons. He thought it would be best to send to all the States in the late Confederacy copies of the ordinance of secession, and to the Slaveholding States the Address to the people of those States, with the declaration of causes.

Mr. FISLEY accepted the amendment.

Mr. DUNKIN said the ordinance is simply a document. It announces South Carolina's withdrawal from the Union. It is due our late confederates, whether enemies or not. In answer to it from France and England the response is patent—"We have no league, no compact with foreign Powers; we have recently occupied the position of your brethren of the Non-Slave States." It is not true, in point of fact, that all Northern people are hostile to the rights of the South. We have friends there, and all necessary information is due to them, to show that our desire for immediate withdrawal from association with the Northern States is founded on an apprehension of an hostile Abolition Party soon getting control of the Government.

Mr. RHETT believed that all intercourse between the Northern and Southern States had been broken off some time ago. He mentioned an instance where Virginia had asked Ohio for fugitives from justice, and the Governor of Ohio refused with great disrespect. If amicable relations still existed, it would be proper, but now it would be improper.

Mr. INGLIS thought it was due the late confederates to notify them in some form, and in an official manner. On the occasion when Virginia sent resolutions to the Northern States, most all came back with an insulting reply. We should simply notify them that we have sundered relations.

Mr. WITHERS said the Governor's proclamation was published this morning, announcing that Carolina is a free, sovereign State. The free act of an independent State was amply sufficient to notify, to send with copies of the ordinance.

Mr. MANNING—The fact of secession is sufficient.

Mr. BROWN said he desired a bloodless revolution. He thought the amendment was proper. He believed it was legal propriety whenever there was a dissolution of any confederacy, partnership or alliance, to give information. He thought it became the mover of the dissolution to notify those heretofore cooperating.

The question was taken on the adoption of the amendments, and they were all lost.

The original resolution was adopted.

Mr. DUNKIN moved that the Convention go into select session. Carried.

The proceedings to night in the Convention are in reference to the customs.

The indications are that the Convention will adopt the United States revenue laws. Direct revenues are to be paid to the State Treasurer—the officers to swear allegiance, and give bonds to the State of South Carolina.

The free trade party is at present small. The proceedings are marked with prudence, to avoid injury to commercial interests.

The present condition of affairs is rather embarrassing to the foreign vessels in port.

REPORTS FROM VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Dec 25.

An unfounded rumor of a threatened negro insurrection found currency here last night. The military received orders to be in readiness to turn out at a given signal, which was the discharge of three rounds from a cannon placed in Capitol-square by order of Gov. LETCHER.

This is the negroes' holiday, and the peculiar opportunities for intercourse which they have at this time give color to any little alarm that may be raised.

R. W. BARNWELL, JAMES L. ORR, and Ex-Gov. ADAMS, the three South Carolina Commissioners, arrived here this evening, on their way to Washington They are stopping at the Exchange Hotel, and will leave in the morning.

DECLARATION OF THE CAUSES WHY SOUTH CAROLINA SECEDES.

Annexed is the "Declaration of the causes which justify the secession of South Carolina from the Federal Union," an extended abstract of which has already been furnished by telegraph:

The State of South Carolina having determined to resume her separate and equal place among nations, deems it due to herself, to the remaining United States of America, and to the nations of the world, that she should declare the causes which have led to this act.

In the year 1765, that portion of the British empire embracing Great Britain undertook to make laws for the government of that portion composed of the thirteen American colonies. A struggle for the right of self-government ensued, which resulted, on the 4th July 1776, in a Declaration by the Colonies, "that they are, and of right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; and that, as free and independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which Independent States may of right do."

They further solemnly declared that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of the ends for which it was established, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new Government. Deeming the Government of Great Britain to have become destructive of these ends, they declared that the Colonies "are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved."

In pursuance of this Declaration of Independence, each of the thirteen States proceeded to exercise its separate sovereignty; adopted for itself a Constitution, and appointed officers for the administration of government in all its departments—Legislative, Executive and Judicial. For purposes of defence, they united their arms and their counsels; and, in 1778, they entered into a League known as the Articles of Confederation, whereby they agreed to entrust the administration of their external relations to a common agent known as the Congress of the United States, expressly declaring, in the first article, "that each State retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right which is not by this Confederation, expressly delegated to the United States in Congress assembled."

Under this Confederation the War of the Revolution was carried on, and in the 3d September, 1783, the contest ended, and a definitive treaty was signed by Great Britain, in which she acknowledged the independence of the colonies in the following terms:

"ARTICLE 1. His Britannic Majesty acknowledges the said United States, viz.: New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, to be FREE, SOVEREIGN AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that he treats with them as such; and for himself, his heirs and successors, he relinquishes all claims to the government, proprietary and territorial rights of the same and every part thereof."

Thus were established the two great principles asserted by the Colonies, namely: the right of a State to govern itself; and the right of a people to abolish a Government when it becomes destructive of the ends for which it was instituted. And concurrent with the establishment of these principles, was the fact, that each Colony became and was recognized by the mother country as a FREE, SOVEREIGN AND INDEPENDENT STATE.

In 1787, Deputies were appointed by the States to revise the Articles of Confederation, and on the 17th September, 1787, these Deputies recommended, for the adoption of the States, the Articles of Union, known as the Constitution of the United States.

The parties to whom this Constitution was submitted were two several sovereign States; they were to agree or disagree, and when nine of them agreed, the compact was to take effect among those concurring; and the General Government, as the common agent, was then to be invested with their authority.

If only nine of the thirteen States had concurred, the other four would have remained as they then were—separate sovereign States independent of any of the provisions of the Constitution. In fact, two of the States did not accede to the Constitution until long after it had gone into operation among the other eleven; and during that interval, they each exercised the functions of an independent nation.

By this Constitution certain duties were charged on the several States, and the exercise of certain of their powers restrained, which necessarily implied their continued existence as sovereign States. But, to remove all doubt, an amendment was added, which declared that the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people. On 23d May, 1788, South Carolina, by a Convention of her people, passed an Ordinance assenting to this Constitution, and afterwards altered her own Constitution to conform herself to the obligations she had undertaken.

Thus was established, by compact between the States, a Government, with defined objects and powers limited to the express words of the grant, and to no more only as was necessary to execute the power granted. This limitation left the whole remaining mass of power subject to the clause reserving it to the State or to the people, and rendered unnecessary any specification of reserved rights. We hold that the Government thus established is subject to the two principles asserted in the Declaration of Independence; and we hold further, that the mode of its formation subjects it to a third fundamental principle, namely: the law of compact. We maintain that in every compact between two or more parties the obligation is mutual; that the failure of one of the contracting parties to perform a material part of the agreement entirely releases the other, and that where no arbiter is provided, each party is remitted to his own judgment to determine the fact of failure, with all its consequences.

In the present case that fact is established with certainty. We assert that fifteen of the States have deliberately refused for years past to fulfil their constitutional obligations, and we refer to their own statutes for the proof.

The Constitution of the United States, in its 4th Article, provides as follows:

"No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

This stipulation was so material to the compact that without it that compact would not have been made. The greater number of the contracting parties held slaves, and the State of Virginia had previously declared her estimate of its value by making it the conditional cession of the territory which now composes the States north of the Ohio River.

The same article of the Constitution stipulates also for rendition by the several States of fugitives from the other States.

The General Government, as the common agent, passed laws to carry into effect these stipulations of the States. For many years these laws were executed. But an increasing hostility on the part of the Northern States to the institution of Slavery has led to a disregard of their obligations, and the laws of the General Government have ceased to effect the objects of the Constitution. The States of Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New-York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa have enacted laws which either nullify the acts of Congress, or render useless any attempt to execute them. In many of these States the fugitive is discharged from the service or labor claimed, and in none of them has the State Government complied with the stipulation made in the Constitution. The State of New-Jersey, at an early day, passed a law for the rendition of fugitive slaves in conformity with her constitutional undoubting; but the current of Anti-Slavery feeling has led her more recently to enact laws which render inoperative the remedies provided by her own laws, and by the laws of Congress. In the State of New-York even the right of transit for a slave has been denied by her tribunals; and the States of Ohio and Iowa have refused to surrender to justice fugitives charged with murder, and with inciting servile insurrection in the State of Virginia. Thus the Constitutional compact has been deliberately broken and disregarded by the non-Slaveholding States, and the consequence follows that South Carolina is released from its obligation.

The ends for which the Constitution was framed are declared by itself to be "to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

These ends it endeavored to accomplish by a Federal Government, in which each State was recognized as an equal, and had separate control over its own institutions. The right of property in slaves was recognized by giving to free persons distinct political rights, by giving them the right to represent, and burthening them with direct taxes for three fifths of their slaves; by authorizing the importation of slaves for twenty years; and by stipulating for the rendition of fugitives from labor.

We affirm that the ends for which the Government was instituted have been defeated, and the Government itself has been made destructive of them by the action of the non-Slaveholding States. Those States have assumed the right of deciding upon the propriety of our domestic institutions; and have denied the rights of property established in fifteen of the States and recognized by the Constitution; they have denounced as sinful the institution of Slavery; they have permitted the open establishment among them of societies, whose avowed object is to disturb the peace and to eloign the property of the citizens of other States. They have encouraged and assisted thousands of our slaves to leave their homes; and those who remain, have been incited by emissaries, books and pictures to servile insurrection.

For twenty-five years this agitation has been steadily increasing, until it has now secured to its aid the power of the common Government. Observing the forms of the Constitution, the sectional party has found within that article establishing the Executive Department the means of subverting the Constitution itself. A geographical line has been drawn across the Union, and all the States north of that line have united in the election of a man to the high office of President of the United States, whose opinions and purposes are hostile to Slavery. He is to be intrusted with the Administration of the common Government, because he has declared that that "Government cannot endure permanently half Slave, half Free," and that the public mind must rest in the belief that Slavery is in the course of ultimate extinction.

This sectional combination for the subversion of the Constitution, has been aided in some of the States by elevating to citizenship persons who, by the Supreme Law of the land, are incapable of becoming citizens; and their votes have been used to inaugurate a new policy, hostile to the South, and destructive of its peace and safety.

On the 4th March next this party will take possession of the Government. It has announced that the South shall be excluded from the common Territory; that the judicial tribunals shall be made sectional, and that a war must be waged against Slavery until it shall cease throughout the United States.

The guarantees of the Constitution will then no longer exist; the equal rights of the States will be lost. The Slaveholding States will no longer have the power of self-government, or self-protection, and the Federal Government will have become their enemy.

Sectional interest and animosity will deepen the irritation, and all hope of remedy is rendered vain, by the fact that public opinion at the North has invested a great political error with the sanctions of a more erroneous religious belief.

We, therefore, the people of South Carolina, by our delegates in Convention assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, have solemnly declared that the Union heretofore existing between this State and the other States of North America, is dissolved, and that the State of South Carolina has resumed her position among the nations of the world, as a free, sovereign and independent State; with full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do other acts and things which Independent States may of right do.

And, for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

After the "Declaration" had been read a long debate arose regarding the accuracy of the statements made with reference to the nullification by Northern States of the Fugitive Slave law. During the course of it Mr. KEITT said:

I have great doubts myself about the Fugitive Slave law. The Constitution was at first a compact between the States—secondly, a treaty between sovereigns. It was something more than a compact between the States. I believe, therefore, that this law ought to have been left to the execution of the various States—for by giving a man the right of trial by jury—and you completely nullify the law if you array the masses and manners of the people against it. I therefore hope that a succinct statement of the causes be visited, which has brought us to this conclusion.

The declaration was made the special order for Saturday.

SIGNIFICANT SPEECH OF GOV. PICKENS.

Gov. PICKENS was serenaded at Charleston on Friday evening, and in response, made the following speech:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I return you my sincere thanks for the very kind and cordial manner in which you are pleased to receive me. If there is anything calculated to sustain me in the critical and difficult situation which I am called upon to occupy it is the consciousness that I am supported by a brave and patriotic people. [Applause.] Allow me to say to you, fellow citizens, that the Convention of South Carolina has placed this State in a proud and glorious position before the world. [Tremendous applause.] That Convention is now assembled, and, under existing circumstances, it would be obviously improper in me to make any lengthy or protracted remarks. [Cries of "Go on!" "Go on!"] But, fellow-citizens, allow me to say to you that I hope and trust I am in possession of information that, perhaps, there may be no appeal to force on the part of the Federal authorities. [Cheers.] But if I am mistaken in this, at least as far as I am concerned, we are prepared to meet any and every issue. I hope and trust that under existing circumstances there will be no imprudence—no rash appeals to counsels caught under the impulse of false rumors; that we will prove to the world that we are not only free and independent, but that we are entitled to be so by our virtues and our character. The Convention, in all human probability, will, in a few days, send the Ordinance to Washington, which proclaims you to be, as you have a right to be, a free and independent Republic. [Applause.] And, until they present the claims of South Carolina to your forts and your public places, now in possession of the Federal Government, it is our duty to sustain that Convention by showing that we are ready to await a free and fair demand. But if, in the meantime, there is any attempt to increase the forces that now garrison the in, so far as I am concerned, it shall not be done without an appeal to arms. [Loud and prolonged cheering.] I sincerely desire that, so far as I am concerned, we shall triumphantly go through this great controversy without this appeal to arms. But, if it be necessary to vindicate the independence of my country, I vow to you here, that all the power that I have shall be exerted to maintain to the last extremity the independence of South Carolina. [Great applause.] Allow me to say that there is nothing at present, in the present issues, to excite the slightest alarm. Be firm, be united, be true to your country, and your country is safe. I beg you to remember that it is not the first time in the history of South Carolina that she has stood alone. On a memorable occasion she stood alone before even the Declaration of Independence. She fought—and triumphantly fought—the battle of Fort Moultrie, before she was an independent State. She fought it alone—she fought it upon her own resources and responsibility, and if needs be, she can fight alone again. [Applause.] I say to you, again, on another memorable occasion, at the great battle of Churubusco, the glorious Palmetto Regiment was called upon for the most gallant charge in the history of that campaign, and, when the New York and Pennsylvania Regiments failed to answer, and the South Carolina Regiment was called upon, the gallant and glorious leader of that Regiment—his second in command, the brave and intrepid Major GLADDEN—marched across the field of Churubusco alone, to their immortal honor; and we can stand and march alone again. [Applause.] Fellow-citizens, I desire to say nothing that is imprudent or rash. I desire coolness and calmness. I desire that every man shall be ready, standing at his post—ready to do his duty when the word is given to march. I tell you, as far as I am able, when necessary that word shall be given to march forward to honor and independence—now and forever. [Applause.] Where will the State stand? South Carolina asks no support. There she stands in the defensive attitude, with her hand is grasping the scabbard and not a feather quivering in her plume, raising over head the Palmetto—the emblem not only of nationality, but the emblem of your independence. Wherever that waves, let it be known that it waves over a free and independent people. [Prolonged cheering.]

Lieut.-Gov. HARLEE also made a brief speech. He said:

"I unite most heartily in all your worthy Governor has uttered in reference to his hopes for peace, and I join him most heartily in what he has said would be his course in case we are compelled, by force of arms, to vindicate our position. In case our just expectations prove delusive, we must prepare for the worst. There is not a man, nay scarcely a woman, in the State who has not fully counted the costs of the position we have assumed. All the Southern States may not possibly join us, but even if not one comes to the rescue, the first gun fired, the first bugle sounded, will be echoed by the men from the redoubts of the Swamp Fox and by the descendants of the Game Cock. People from all quarters are ready to meet the foes of South Carolina on the deadly field; and the men who tread the soil once trod by MARION and SUMTER will not be the last to rush to your rescue. Some people have the idea that we look for aid from a foreign power—that France stands ready to lend us a helping hand. No, fellow-citizens, such is not the case. We must fight our own battles, and we are ready to do it. My advice is, and always shall be when foreign aid is spoken of, hands off; 'the blood of DOUGLAS will protect itself.'"

WHAT TEXAS OWES THE UNION.

JOHN L. HAYS publishes a long letter in the Texas journals setting forth the advantages which have accrued to that State since her connection with the Union. In 1845 he says the population of Texas was 80,940; in 1850 it was only 35,470, showing an increase of 42,470, which was doubtless due largely to the donations of public lands made to actual settlers. In 1848 her population was 155,292 (an annual average increase of 24,784) and in 1850 it was 212,543, which showed an increase in two years of 28,650 per annum. The next enumeration was made in 1858, when her population had reached 482,097, showing an increase since 1850 of 212,592. The domestic debt of Texas at the time of annexation was $8,999,146; the foreign debt, $4,144,955—total, $13,051,101; and at this time she could not make good her expenditures by an annual average of $1,227,500. In 1850 she received $10,000,000 from the General Government for her Santa Fe Territory, and by its aid she inaugurated a great system of public improvements and paid her revolutionary debt.

In 1856 the value of the property of Texas was $44,502,140; the number of slaves was 32,164. In 1859 the value of property was $224,353,266, the number of slaves 144,462; showing an increase in the property of $179,850,126, or an average increase for thirteen year of $13,826,125—a prosperity which, but for the statistics given, would appear absolutely fabulous. For mail service the Federal Government has expended in Texas the sum of $1,627,463, and appropriated for other purposes in Texas, the sum of $661,820. It annually expends in Texas $2,149,916 for other purposes.

The reports of the General Government show appropriations for various services and improvements in Texas, since annexation, of $21,095 767. Such Mr. HAYNES, by quotations from official documents, shows to have been the benefits of the Union to the State of Texas.

He then proceeds to estimate the cost of reestablishing her old Government by a secession from the Union, and feels up the expense as follows: For the War Department $2,000,000; for the Navy $1,000,000; for the Post-office $750,000; for the Civil List $1,000,000, miscellaneous $250,000—total $5,000,000. He then shows that a tax of 2½ per cent would be necessary to raise this revenue, and asks how the taxpayers who groan under the present rate of one-eighth of one per cent. would stand it.

TARDY BUT PATRIOTIC.

The Baltimore *Patriot* of Dec. 21 has this paragraph:

"On the authority of two gentlemen, one, a distinguished minister of the Gospel, and the other a prominent officer of the Federal Government in this city, both of whom held a conversation with the President two or three days ago, we are enabled to state, that the President avowed his determination to them, *to execute the laws, during the remainder of his term of office, at all hazards, and without respect to consequences*; that, much as he regretted the attitude of South Carolina, it was a matter he had no right or authority to meddle with, so long as she did not cross the orbit of the Federal Government; that he *would deliver up to his successor, in fact, all the property of the United States, let it cost what it may to do so*; that he wished to avoid any conflict, if possible, with South Carolina, but if she pretended to resist the collection of the Federal revenue, or touch the United States forts within her limits, or to do any other act, that infringed the Federal laws, he would use the whole power of the Government if necessary to vindicate its majesty and assert its authority in the premises."

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MURDER IN WILLIAMSBURGH.—At about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fight occurred between a party of men, who were intoxicated, in a building known as the "Carnacke," on North Fifth-near First-street, E. D. LOUIS HUDSON stabbed, and killed almost instantly, a man named JOSEPH O'NEIL, and seriously, if not fatally wounded another man named JOHN KENNEDY, with the same weapon. The "Carnacke" is a tenement house, occupied by a large number of German and Irish families, and the quarrels there among the foreigners have frequently attracted the attention of the Police. HUDSON, after committing the deed, attempted to escape, but was arrested and committed to jail. Coroner MURPHY will investigate the case to-day.

FIRE.—The drug store of FREDERICK AYLAN, corner of Kent and Myrtle avenues, caught fire yesterday, and property valued at $200 was damaged. The loss is covered by insurance in the Lafayette Insurance Company.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.—The Police on Monday night arrested several persons engaged in passing counterfeit $3 bills on the Commercial Bank of Boston, and bills of the same denomination on the Market Bank, New-York.

DISUNION AND SLAVERY.

The Real Issue in the Pending Sectional Controversy.

Claims of the South---Duty of the North---The True Policy of the Slaveholding States.

Mr. Raymond's Fourth Letter to Mr. Yancey.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 25, 1860.

Hon. W. L. YANCEY—*Sir*: In my last letter I gave you my reasons for regarding Secession as simply Revolution, and for believing that it can neither be peaceful nor successful. I propose now to state my understanding of the nature of the contest, and my reasons for hoping that it will not be compromised nor postponed,—but finally *settled*, by whatever process and through whatever tribulations may be necessary.

I do not mean to say that I am opposed to measures of conciliation in the present crisis. I am not. I regard the present excitement at the South as artificial—or, at least, as feverish and unnatural. It has been produced by temporary stimulants, and unfits the Southern people from making and meeting the real issue on its merits. You and your confederates have filled the Southern mind with the most perilous misrepresentations concerning the Republican Party. You have taught them to regard it as an Abolition Party,—and have assured them that its advent to power would be the signal for a violent crusade against the rights of the Southern States and the peace of Southern society. The past five years have been devoted, with the utmost zeal and assiduity, by all the leading politicians of the South, to the inculcation of this fearful falsehood. Men of all parties there have joined in it,—not because they believed it, but because they had objects of political or personal ambition which could not be accomplished without it. They have done their work thoroughly and effectually. The whole Southern mind is pervaded with this baseless belief. On every plantation,—by every fireside,—in every negro hut, the general talk is of coming emancipation. LINCOLN and the Republicans are talked about at the South as if they were a horde of black and bloodthirsty savages,—eager to feast on Southern sorrows, and to plunge Southern society into anarchy and insurrection. You have closed the gates of the South against all efforts to correct these false impressions. No journal that protests against them is permitted to circulate among the mass of the Southern people. No man who knows their falsehood and their danger dare lift his voice to remonstrate. The delusion, fatal as it is false, is hugged to the Southern bosom as if it were the anchor of their hopes, and the only ground of their salvation.

The result of all this is an inflammation of the public mind, which renders all chance of rational treatment for the moment hopeless. The first thing to be done is to allay that inflammation,—to bring the South into a sane and healthy mood,—to prevent her, if possible, from inflicting upon herself some rash and insane blow while the access of the fever is on, and thus obtain time and opportunity for a more sensible and radical treatment of the case. And for this purpose I am willing to resort to any emollients that may be useful. But, as the Republican Party has no power, as yet, to *act* in the premises,—as its foes, your confederates, are still entrenched in the citadel of Federal power, all we can do is to use the language of conciliation and make verbal protest against the fundamental falsehood which is working all this wrong.

But this is only a temporary and preliminary process. It leaves the real difference unadjusted; and this the interest of the whole country forbids. We have reached a point in our political history when the welfare of both North and South requires that we should understand distinctly the basis on which our Government rests—the spirit which is to guide its administration,—the *relations it is to hold to the institution of Slavery*. The election of Mr. LINCOLN marks an era in the political history of the country,—and his Administration is to decide the issue and bring the conflict to a close.

SENTIMENTS AND POLICY OF THE FRAMERS OF THE CONSTITUTION CONCERNING SLAVERY.

No unprejudiced person can study the history of the formation of the Constitution of the United States without perceiving, that the founders of the Republic had certain clear opinions concerning Slavery, and, in spite of its inherent difficulties and embarrassments, a distinct and definite policy in regard to it. Those opinions were expressed more or less fully in their public debates, and in their private correspondence, to which in part the lapse of time has given us access; and their policy was embodied in the Constitution itself.

There is neither doubt nor controversy on the point, that the Fathers of the Republic regarded Slavery as an evil,—as retarding both the material and the moral progress of the Society which tolerated it, as an element of weakness to particular States, and of opprobrium to the whole country. They did not consider slaveholding to be a sin,—nor did they regard a slave-owner as necessarily less moral, less Christian, or less estimable than other men. They did not favor immediate emancipation, because they knew that such a step would be fatal to the negroes themselves, and highly dangerous to the whole fabric of society. But with scarcely an exception,—they all desired that some policy might be adopted looking towards its *ultimate* extinction. These were their sentiments on the general subject. The action of Conventions and of Legislatures, the speeches of statesmen, the correspondence of public men of every grade, and of every section at that early day, abound in evidence of this fact,—which is as clearly and as fully established as any fact of history can possibly be.

With these opinions they came to form a Constitution for the future Republic,—"not for a day but for all time,"—one which should not merely provide for immediate exigencies, but lay the basis of that great Union which it created, and give permanent direction to its growth and government. And they embodied in that Constitution just such practical provisions concerning Slavery as their opinions prompted, and as the end aimed at required. The *first* and most conspicuous feature of that policy, was to leave to the several States all jurisdiction over the subject, as being purely one of local authority,—ignoring it entirely as a matter of Federal responsibility. The *second* step was to provide for two exigencies which might arise from its disappearance in some States, and its continued existence in others,—namely the suppression of insurrections, and the return of fugitives. And its *third* was to clothe the General Government with power to prevent the increase of Slavery by prohibiting the importation of slaves after 1808. No person who is entirely disinterested and candid in this matter, can read the Constitution and the history of its formation, without perceiving that this is its general scope and drift. Nor will he doubt for a moment that the universal expectation of that day was, that under this policy Slavery would gradually die out,—that one State after another would take steps to abolish it, and to substitute free labor in its place,—and that thus in the course of time it would cease to exist in the whole country. This purpose was repeatedly declared in Convention and elsewhere; and no one raised his voice against it. Not even South Carolina, nor Georgia, the States which had the largest interest in Slavery, even expressed a wish that it should be made perpetual—and still less did they demand that the Federal Government should guarantee its permanence. Not a voice was raised against the policy of ultimate extinction which was openly avowed, and which the Constitution was so framed as to encourage and favor. The utmost of their claim was that within their own limits it should be left solely and exclusively to their own control. And that claim was conceded to the fullest extent.

This policy thus embodied in the Constitution was accepted by the whole country with alacrity, and the active measures of the Government were all framed with a view to carry it into full effect. Through all the successive Administrations of the next quarter of a century the tendency was in the same direction,—and with such occasional exceptions as circumstances rendered unavoidable, its action was towards emancipation. The ordinance of 1787, reenacted by Congress at the very outset of its career, prohibited Slavery from the Northwest Territory. The repeated requests of Indiana to be relieved from this prohibition were refused. In the act organizing the Louisiana Territory, then newly acquired by purchase from France, specific provisions were made forbidding the introduction of slaves except from other States, and then only natives thereof. In 1807 Congress exercised its power, which had been restrained by the Constitution until that time, and under heavy penalties prohibited the importation of slaves from abroad. Not a voice was raised in Congress against the act. Even the members from Georgia and Carolina concurred in its wisdom and policy,—and the only question that was raised related to the penalties for its violation, and to the manner of disposing of the Africans who might be brought to the country in defiance of law. *Part passu* with this action of the General Government for the prevention of the increase of Slavery, was that of the State Governments to promote its abolition. Massachusetts, Vermont and Ohio had already prohibited its existence within their limits, and six other States had passed laws providing for gradual and prospective emancipation. Abolition Societies existed in most of the States, and delegates from the South attended regularly at the annual meeting held in Philadelphia. The same general sentiment which had existed at the formation of the Constitution, continued to pervade the whole country. Even Mr. EARLY, the member of Congress from Georgia, whose views on the subject were, perhaps, more ultra than those of any other member, said, in the debate on prohibiting the Slave-trade, that, although a large majority of the people in the Southern States did not consider slaveholding as a *crime*, many deprecated it as a political evil,—and that "reflecting men apprehend incalculable evils from it at some future day." And Mr HOLLAND, of North Carolina, in the same debate, said that "Slavery was *generally* considered a political evil, and that *in that point of view* nearly all were disposed to stop the trade for the future."

This was the sentiment of the whole country, and it continued to animate and guide its action. The Federal Government had gone as far as it had any constitutional power to go in the matter, and the rest was left to the wise discretion of the State Governments, whose control of the subject was conceded to be full and exclusive. And the whole country rested peacefully under this state of things. There was nothing like fanaticism in either section, or among the partisans of either side. Very many men had very strong convictions of hostility to Slavery on moral grounds, but they did not bring those hostilities to the political discussions of the subject. And on the other hand very serious distrust of the free negroes was growing up in those Southern States where the slaves were most numerous, and in some of them it was found necessary to fix such checks on emancipation as should afford some security for the good behavior of those who should be set free. As early as in 1796 North Carolina had forbidden emancipation except for meritorious services. In 1800 South Carolina had required the consent of a justice of the peace and of five disinterested freeholders to the emancipation of any slave; and even Virginia and Kentucky seriously restrained the liberty of free negroes within their respective limits.

It is not necessary to trace in detail the progress of the change which came over the sentiment of the Southern States on this subject. Owing primarily, without doubt, to the increased culture of cotton, slave labor became more and more profitable, and the States in which cotton grew became more and more averse to emancipation. Every step away from that original policy of the country led to a corresponding anxiety on the subject in the North. Still the general tendency was towards emancipation. By slower and slower steps, and against increased hostilities, but steadily, nevertheless,—the movement made its way Southward. As late as in 1832 the State of Virginia discussed the subject, and her ablest men boldly and fearlessly pressed upon the people the evils,—material, moral and social, which were inseparable from the institution, and urged the absolute necessity of its removal. Our present Minister in France, Mr. FAULKNER, used language in that Convention in denunciation of Sl

tion which contains it. You say it is in that section which provides for their representation in Congress. But does the fact that they are *represented* make them property,—or imply that they are property? On the contrary, it implies that *they are not*:—for property is not represented anywhere in our Government. It is one of our boasts that this is a Government of *persons*, and not of *property*,—that it is in the hands of the people,—that the representatives who make its laws and wield its power, are the agents and representatives of persons, and not of property. In this clause, then, constitutes an exception to this general rule, you must show it by something in its language, or by something in the circumstances of the case which leaves no room for doubt. But the language of the clause is directly in the teeth of your claim. The representation specified is that of "three-fifths of all other *persons*,"—besides those mentioned in the previous portion of the sentence. The fact that they are described as persons is at least presumptive evidence that they are not regarded by the Constitution as property; and there is nothing in the circumstances of the case to overthrow that presumption. You may say your local law regards them as property,—and the Federal Constitution must, therefore, regard them in the same light. Not at all;—your local law cannot control the intent of the Constitution, for if it could, all you would have to do in order to change the Constitution would be to change your local law. You may say that though entering into the representation of the country they have no vote,—no voice, no will in its Government,—and that this fact affords a fair implication that they are represented as property. Not at all; for on such a basis your women and children,—who have no vote and are nevertheless represented,—would be property also. But they are taxed, you say, and therefore they are property. No;—they are not taxed, but are only made a means of determining the *ratio* of taxation. Taxation by the Constitution, although paid by property, falls upon property not according to its amount, but according to population;—and when three-fifths of the slaves are counted, therefore, as a basis of taxation, it is only to determine the taxable population and not at all to fix the amount of taxable property.

I can find nothing whatever in this clause, therefore, which gives any show of justice to your claim.

You refer me next to that clause which permits the importation of slaves until 1808,—as proving that they were regarded as subjects of commerce, and therefore as property. The language used does not sustain the assumption. The permission granted is for "the migration or importation of such *persons* as any of the States now existing may think proper to admit." Now this applies just as strongly to the migration or importation of Germans or of Irishmen as of negroes. There is nothing in the language used by which you could determine which was meant. Yet you would scarcely pretend that Germans or Irishmen "imported" under that permission became thereby *property*; yet the presumption in the one case would be just as strong as in the other.

Finally, you cite the Fugitive Slave clause as conclusive proof that slaves are property in the intendment of the Constitution. That clause simply declares that "persons held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another," shall be delivered up. They are *called* persons; in what word or phrase do you find the implication that they are regarded as property? Does the fact that they are "held to service or labor" make them property? Certainly not,—for apprentices, minors, and day-laborers are held to service or labor,—and yet they do not thereby become property. Does the fact that they are to be "delivered up" make them property? Certainly not,—for fugitives from justice are also, by a preceding clause, to be delivered up,—and yet nobody pretends that this fact makes *them* property.

Now these are all the clauses of the Constitution in which slaves are referred to in any way,—and there is nothing in any one of them which gives the least countenance to your claim. They are represented as persons and not as property; they were imported as persons, and not as property; they are to be delivered up, when they escape, as persons, and not as property.

THE REAL ISSUE AND THE NECESSITY OF DECIDING IT.

The real question at issue between the North and South, (using these terms as convenient designations of the two opposing parties,) turns upon this point—which involves all others—*are slaves property*, in the meaning and intendment of the Constitution? *Do they stand in the view, and under the provisions, of that instrument, on the same footing as other property?* You answer Yes; we answer No. And you are threatening to dissolve the Union unless we will also answer Yes. Nay, more,—you are already endeavoring to dissolve it, because we persist in answering No!

This is the question which I think should be finally settled now. I think the whole country is of the same opinion. Undoubtedly there are a great many persons in both sections who deprecate joining issue upon it. They prefer that it should be evaded or compromised. Some of them dread the disturbance—the damage to business—the alienation of feelings—the possible perils and devastations of war to which a final settlement of the question may give rise. Others underrate its importance, and see no reason why the great current of our national prosperity should be interrupted, in order to settle an abstract point of constitutional interpretation. But I think the great body of the reflecting portion of the people regard it in a different light. They know that the issue is one of principle,—that it takes hold on the fundamental conditions of the national life,—and that until it is distinctly and decisively settled, by a final and authoritative judgment, in which the whole country shall come to acquiesce, we can have no hope of peace and no chance of escape from these constant and disturbing agitations. If the difference were trifling in nature, or temporary in its effect, there would be no such necessity. It might then be compromised. But it is vital. Its decision stamps the character of our Government, and gives a direction to its policy which it must keep to the end of its existence. If your demands be complied with, Slavery becomes one of the essential, ineradicable elements of our national life—just as vital and as permanent in it as the principle of Republicanism, as freedom of speech, trial by jury, or freedom of religious worship. Your aim is, in the sharp, clear phrase of the day, to *nationalize Slavery*—to make it a national instead of a local institution—not necessarily for the purpose of carrying *slaves into every* part of the country, but to make the supreme law of every part *slave law*. You demand that Slavery shall no longer stand as an exceptional institution, ignored by the General Government, frowned upon by civilization, and under the ban of Christendom—but that it shall take its fixed place as only one form of the eternal institution of Property; that, as the law of Real Estate, and the law of Chattel Property, are recognized as fixed and enduring parts of the great code of the world, so the Law of Slave Property shall have its place, equally stable and equally honorable, wherever the flag of the United States, and the power which that flag symbolizes and represents, can compel its recognition.

Now this is not a point to be compromised. It never has been compromised, nor will it ever be—because it is, in its nature, incapable of compromise. Our country must be one thing or the other. Our Constitution must either thus recognize Slavery, or it must not. All our compromises hitherto, numerous and important as they have been, have evaded this great central point of the whole subject. They have all turned on questions of temporary and local expediency;—whether Slavery should exist in this place or in that;—by what forms and by whose agency fugitive slaves should be recaptured; into which sectional scale the political weight of this or that new State should be thrown; whether we should make this or that addition to our national Territory, even at the risk of increasing the area of Slavery. All these issues have subsided and have been settled on the basis of compromise. But none of them involved the great point at which, nevertheless, all of them aimed. They were the approaches to the citadel,—tentative demonstrations towards conquering the Constitution;—but every one of them might have been yielded without actually giving up that still unconquered Malakoff of Liberty. But now you have brought your batteries to the central tower, and we are summoned to surrender. That question does not admit of compromise. It must be settled. The flag of Liberty must still float from the ramparts of the Constitution, or you must take it down. This is the "irrepressible conflict." We do not make it,—nor invite it;—but if you insist upon it, we shall not shrink from its issues.

WHAT IS SLAVERY IN THE CONSTITUTION?

But this, you say, is making war upon Slavery;—this discards and ignores all the Constitutional guarantees of Slavery:—this is an open declaration of hostility to the institutions of the Southern States. Not at all. You are putting an interpretation upon it growing out of your own theories,—based upon your own assumptions,—not warranted by the fact. We are perfectly willing to take the Constitution as it stands,—to leave Slavery upon the basis which it provides for it, and to fulfill every obligation, express or implied, which it imposes. And in determining what those obligations are, we look first for a *Constitutional definition of Slavery*,—as the treatment of the subject must depend upon its nature: and we find that definition, in just such clear and precise terms as the Constitution always employs, in the following clause:

"*No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof*, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

We regard this as the definition which the Constitution gives to the word slave,—or, which amounts to the same thing, as the phrase which the framers of the Constitution employed as, in their judgment, synonymous with that word. And it establishes these points:

1. A slave is a PERSON.

2. The characteristic feature of his condition, that which distinguishes him from other persons, is that he is "held to service or labor," not by contract, but by law.

3. This legal holding to service or labor is in a *State*,—and "under the laws *thereof*;"—that is,—the condition of a slave is created and maintained only by the law of the locality or State in which he is "held,"—not by any law common to all localities, or all States.

4. Under ordinary circumstances, and in the absence of any provision to the contrary, whenever the slave should leave that State in which, and "under the law" of which he is "held,"—he might be discharged from his "service" in, and by the law of the new locality into which he should enter. The Constitution provides, therefore, that he shall not be thus discharged on two conditions,—(1) that this new locality be another State, and (2) that he has "escaped" into it.

There is the "Slave-code" of the Constitution That is the basis on which Slavery rests, so far as the Constitution of the United States is concerned. If Slavery anywhere implies anything more than this, it must be by virtue of some local law. If Slavery in Georgia or South Carolina is something more than this, it must be by force of some law of Georgia or South Carolina. This is all that the Federal Constitution knows about a slave—the full extent to which it goes in recognizing his slave-condition. The language is perfectly clear and unmistakable, so far as its definition of Slavery, in its relations to the Federal Government, is concerned. In its positive provisions for "delivering up" the fugitive slave, it becomes ambiguous. It leaves in doubt the points by what authority, and under what forms, the fugitive is to be "delivered up," whether by Federal authority or by State authority, or under the provisions of the common law. Upon these points there is room for doubt, and possibly a necessity for greater explicitness; but that explicitness, if it be afforded, must conform to the previous definition—not violate or overthrow it

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.

You are in the habit of charging the North with having produced all the sectional discontent that now prevails by departing from the Constitution. I will not say that there is no truth in the allegation. Possibly we have, in some particulars, been less rigid in adhering to that instrument than we should have been. But none of these deviations on our part will compare with that great change which you demand in its essential elements and character. Nor have they caused your discontent As I have already shown in these letters, it is not our Personal Liberty bills, nor our failure to surrender fugitives, nor the practical inability of slaveholders to take their slaves into the Territories, that creates the difficulty. *That difficulty has grown out of your determination to make a new Constitution.* It is due primarily, and therefore entirely, to your departure from the policy of the Fathers of the Republic, as that policy was embodied in the Constitution,—as it stands revealed in the language of that instrument, and interpreted by the opinions and sentiments of the men who made it. You demand that principles shall be engrafted upon it which they carefully and intentionally excluded from it. As you stated in your Montgomery speech "*an entirely new idea has sprung up in the South*" on the subject of Slavery,—and you demand that this new idea shall be embodied in the Constitution. Hitherto, to be sure, you have sought this end by construction,—by legislation,—by the language of party platforms,—by decrees of the Supreme Court, rather than by open and direct amendments. But now you insist upon the reconstruction of the Constitution itself, and the adoption into its language of the ideas and principles for which you contend. The "irrepressible conflict" is, therefore, not between the North and the South,—but between the South and the Constitution. You have found the present Constitution, so far as your purposes are concerned, a failure. Unless, therefore, it can be overthrown by *amendments*, you are determined to overthrow it *by force*. I do not think you will succeed in either.

THE DUTY OF THE NORTH.

Now, what is to be done? You have brought the issue to its present point. As a matter of necessity and of policy, you seek to throw the whole blame of the controversy upon the North. If we had not resisted your claims, there would have been no sectional contest. That is perfectly true; and it is also true, that if you had not made these claims, we should not have resisted them. But since you *have* made them, and since we *do* resist them, the conflict must go on until one party or the other recedes, or is defeated. I see no possible way of avoiding this. But a great deal may be done towards creating a conciliatory disposition on both sides—towards inducing each party to lay aside something of its passion, something of its obstinate adhesion to its own views on minor matters, and to canvass the grounds of the controversy in the light of principle, of the Constitution, of the highest good of the whole country and of all its parts,—instead of the prejudices, the arrogance and the pride of any section. So far as my experience and reading go, they teach me that very few controversies between communities or individuals have ever arisen, that did not rest *au fond* on a misunderstanding,—and that did not grow into formidable proportions more from the introduction into them of minor exasperations from alien causes, than from any inherent impossibility of agreeing on the precise point involved. I think it is so to some extent in the present case; and that the first duty of each section is first to adjust or sweep away all minor points of difference,—to calm the fever of passion, to open wide the door to a mutual knowledge of each other's real sentiments, wants and purposes, and to bring to the council board a real wish to find the path of honor and of safety for both. What, then, is the duty of the North in this respect?

Its first duty, in my judgment, is to manifest its desire to accommodate the rational and conservative men of the South by whatever concessions and compromises their actual necessities may require, and which can be given without surrendering the vital principle which is involved. In regard to the Fugitive Slave law, for example, the North should unquestionably fulfill the obligation which the Constitution imposes,—in its letter, where that is possible, and in its spirit, where nothing more can be accomplished. Every fugitive from service should be delivered up; and where, from violence, or any other cause for which the North or any portion of its people are clearly responsible, this endeavor is defeated, they should compensate the person to whom the service or labor of the fugitive was due, for the pecuniary loss he may have sustained in consequence of that default. You may say this is not a fulfillment of the obligation:—that the Constitution requires the absolute surrender of the fugitive, at all hazards,—and that any scheme of compensation is only an evasion. But you would not apply this unbending rule to any other subject. All laws are to be obeyed literally,—but in case of their violation or default, the law itself, as well as common sense, accepts damages as the equivalent. The object of the Fugitive Slave law is to protect the slaveholder from loss on account of the escape of the person "owing him service or labor" into another State:—and if this object cannot be attained by the literal delivery of the fugitive, compensation is all that remains. A railroad company is bound to transport its passengers in safety: it contracts to do so. But if it breaks a passenger's leg, it responds in damages, and is held acquitted. Even if slaves were property, this would be all you could claim in law or in equity.

So in regard to invasions of the Southern States; the North is in duty bound to give such practical guarantees as the case admits against them. The duty of the North on this point is very clearly and emphatically set forth in the fourth article of the Platform of the Republican Party adopted at Chicago,—in these terms:

"*That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment, EXCLUSIVELY, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends:—and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the* GRAVEST OF CRIMES."

This is the doctrine of the Administration which comes into power on the 4th of March next. It pledges the Republican Party to practical measures for the suppression of such invasions; and I think it is the duty of that party to bring forward a law in Congress which shall make every such attempt to overthrow the sovereign authority of any state, by armed invasion from any other State, a grave crime against the Federal Government, and to punish it accordingly. As the law now stands, such invasions are offences only against the States invaded. JOHN BROWN and his associates were tried and executed under the laws of Virginia. The crime was primarily against that State,—but it ought also to have been a crime against the Federal Government, which exists in part for the very purpose of promoting the general tranquillity. I would not have Congress go so far as was proposed by Senator DOUGLAS last Winter, to punish any conspiracy in one State to entice away slaves from any other,—for this, besides encountering still more formidable objections, would involve an unwarrantable and dangerous extension of Federal power into the domestic concerns of the individual States. But any armed invasion from one State, for the purpose of overthrowing the laws and contesting the sovereignty of any other, ought to be suppressed and punished by the Federal authority.

So, also, should the North make full provision for the suppression of negro insurrections in any Southern State. The Constitution imposes upon the General Government the duty of suppressing insurrection, and no one doubts that servile insurrections are included in the obligation. Undoubtedly the duty rests in the first instance upon the State of enforcing its own laws,—but where its power should prove inadequate, especially in presence of so formidable and horrible a form of danger as a rebellion of slaves involves, it should receive the aid of the Federal arm. Southern writers are in the habit of speaking of Northern communities as eager to plunge the South into the horrors of servile war,—as indifferent to the nameless deeds of butchery and outrage which such a war would involve, and to the general ruin which it would bring in its train. There could be no more serious error. The great mass of the people of the North look upon such contingencies with the same shuddering horror that moves the South. Their sympathies are with their brethren of the same race, and they would lend their aid promptly and cheerfully, if it should be needed, to defend them from such catastrophes. If there are any misgivings on the part of the South on this subject, which judicious action of the Federal Government could allay, I have no doubt that the North would readily assent. We have no interests to be served,—no resentments to be gratified,—no aims to be promoted by the forcible overthrow of Southern society or the violent rupture of Southern institutions. On the contrary, whatever helps the South helps us. Whatever builds up her prosperity builds up ours. We share her success, her burdens and her shame. And we should never stand by and see her peace assailed, and her existence threatened, by foreign or domestic foes, without coming to her aid.

THE TERRITORIAL QUESTION.

Now here are three points which touch most nearly the interests and the safety of the slaveholding States,—especially of those which lie along the Northern border:—and on each of them I think the North would readily agree to do what all must concede to be substantially just and right.

Another point of difference arises in regard to the Territories—into which men from both North and South may wish to emigrate. They are the property of the United States,—and the people of each State have an undivided, and *pro rata* an equal, interest in their ownership. It is clearly right that every citizen who goes into them should stand there upon an equal legal footing with every other citizen:—that whatever one may lawfully take into them another may,—and that if one is prohibited from taking any special thing, every other citizen should be prohibited from taking the same thing also. So long as this rule is observed, it would not seem possible that any complaint of inequality could be made,—for inequality of rights implies that some things are conceded as rights to one class of persons and denied to another class. Nothing of this sort obtains in this case. A Southern man can take into the Territories whatever a Northern man can, and when there, both stand on an equal footing.

There is no difficulty in recognizing this perfect equality of rights that obtains between the two, so long as the question is thus limited to specific *things*:—it is only when some general term is used which includes many *different* things, that doubts and differences arise. Every one can see that the Southern man may take into the Territories a horse, a half-eagle, a carriage or a cart,—and that a Northern man may take precisely the same things,—both thus standing upon precisely the same footing. But when you ask if each may take his *property* with him, you employ a term that needs defining:—and when you analyze it you find that it embodies two separate and distinct ideas,—first, the thing itself,—and second, the legal relations of that thing. Thus, if two men go to Kansas, each accompanied by a negro,—the first question that arises on their arrival is, what is the relation of each to the negro who is with him? One of the two asserts that his negro is his *property*,—because the law of Alabama from which he came made him so. The claim therefore, is that he brings with him not only the negro,—but also the *local law* of the State from which he comes, and on which he relies to establish their relations. The man from Vermont can claim no such right, because he has no such local law to bring. The inequality of their condition, therefore, grows entirely out of the inequality in the laws of the States from which they come;—and the real question is, *whether that inequality shall be transferred to the Territories*, or whether both shall leave behind them their discordant State laws, and submit to the uniform and equal laws which the Sovereign Authority, whatever it may be, may enact for the government of the Territories.

You say your local law has vested in you an absolute right of property in your slaves,—and that you have the right, therefore, to take the creations of that law with you. But you would not apply the principle to any other form of property. A State law may give you a vested property right in a bank charter, a lottery, a railroad or a steamboat charter,—but that right would be valid only within the geographical jurisdiction of that law. No law can give rights beyond the boundaries of its own authority. You say the Constitution of the United States recognizes that vested right, and thus gives it universality. Upon that point we join issue. We deny that there is any such recognition,—and the grounds of that denial I have already stated in the preceding part of this letter. But you say this is depriving us of our *property*,—or of the right to take our property with us into the Territories. Not at all. It only deprives you of the right to take your property in a particular, exceptional *form*—given to it solely by your local law. You can convert it, while under the operation and protection of that local law, into another, a larger, universal form, and thus take it with you wherever you wish to go. You can sell your slaves and take with you the money, which as property is their equivalent.

The whole difference in regard to the Territories thus turns on the point whether the absolute *right of property* in slaves is, or is not, recognized in the Constitution. Indeed this is the entire scope,—the real heart and marrow, of the whole controversy between the North and South. And upon this point I see no possibility of compromise. I do not believe that, under any circumstances, the North will ever concede the *right* to take slaves *as property under the Constitution* into the Territories. I do not believe they will ever consent to engraft upon the Constitution a recognition of slave property which the framers of that instrument carefully excluded from it. On this point I think the great mass of the people of the Northern States are immovable,—and in my judgment they could not be otherwise without running upon evils of the most perilous magnitude. You are in the habit of insisting upon this recognition as a matter of small importance,—as intended merely to give you an equal right to the enjoyment of the Territorial property of the common Union, and as so palpably just, that it can only be denied from a motive of contempt for the Constitution and for your rights under it. But you know that this is not so. You know very well that, if the Constitution be so amended as to recognize this absolute, indefeasible right of property in slaves,—these consequences will follow:

1. Any man may take a Slave into any *Territory*, and hold him and his posterity there as Slaves forever,—and the Federal Government must protect him in so doing.

2. Any man may take a Slave into any *State*, and hold him and his posterity as Slaves there forever, under the protection of the Federal Government; for the Constitution provides in express terms that no citizen shall be deprived of his property except by due process of law,—and this provision like all others in the Constitution is to be the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. No slaveholding State will have any right to provide by law for the emancipation of its slaves, with the consent of every owner, for that would be a direct, unconstitutional interference with the right of property.

4. Slaves being thus made property by the Constitution, must become the subjects of commerce, domestic and foreign, on the same footing as other property, and subject only to the same regulations and restrictions as may be applied to all property alike. The laws of Congress, prohibiting the importation of slaves,—being inconsistent with this Constitutional provision, become inoperative and void.

To indicate these results of the principle you wish us to recognize is sufficient, without further argument, to show why it can never be a limited into the Constitution, either by express amendment or by legislation that will imperil its existence. And this is one of the reasons, perhaps the controlling one, why the people of the North will never consent to the extension of Slavery into the Territories as a matter of right.

I do not mean to say that they might not, under the pressure of circumstances, and in presence of some great necessity, assent to some compromise on this subject which would leave some portion of the Federal territory open to Slavery. But any such assent must rest wholly on grounds of expediency, and not upon the claim of Constitutional right.

It is a general impression at the South that the motive of the North in resisting the extension of Slavery is a desire to "pen it up,"—to confine it within a small area, and let it there "sting itself to death,"—in other words, become so dangerous to society as to compel its abolition as a measure of self-defence. Undoubtedly this is a motive with many men,—but I do not believe it to be a controlling motive with the North. I do not believe there are five States in the Union a majority of whose people would vote for an immediate, unprepared emancipation of the Southern Slaves, if that emancipation depended exclusively on their votes. And still less would they vote to compel that emancipation by measures which must involve Southern white society in disaster and ruin. Our people do not seek to restrict Slavery in order to suffocate it. Their hostility to its practical extension rests on a regard for the welfare of the Territories,—an unwillingness to increase the political power of Slavery,—and a determination to do nothing which shall make it perpetual and paramount in our Federal Councils. But if the time should ever come when the South, for its own safety, needs an outlet for its surplus slave population, I do not believe the North would oppose such migration into some Territorial region adapted to it. Indeed, most men at the North who reflect upon the subject at all, look to the gradual drifting of Slavery Southward,—both within and without the present limits of the Union, as the only way in which it can ever be removed.

But whenever this is done, it must be done solely as a measure of expediency, and not as a matter of Constitutional right. Nor, in my judgment, will the People ever consent that the Federal Government shall protect slave property in any Territories regardless of the will of their inhabitants,—or that any amendments shall be made to the Constitution changing the basis of Slavery, or substituting any new definition of the *status* of a slave. In other words, I do not believe that threats of Disunion, attempts at Disunion, or even the complete accomplishment of Disunion, would induce the North to give Slavery any clearer recognition, or any higher place, in the Federal Constitution, than it has at present. We ask you to abide by that Constitution. We demand nothing more. Take it as our Fathers made it. They yielded much for the sake of the Union,—but you have no reason to believe that they would have yielded more, even from that high motive. No man then dared or desired to propose that property in slaves should be recognized and stand on the same footing, in all federal and constitutional relations, as any other species of property;—and if he had made the demand you cannot believe it would have been conceded. The Union is less essential now to our national greatness and prosperity than it was then. The people are stronger and have more confidence in their strength, and they will not concede now what would never have been conceded then.

THE NORTHERN DENUNCIATIONS OF SLAVERY—HOW THEY CAN BE SILENCED AND SUPPRESSED.

But there still remains one grievance against which you demand security,—the *denunciations of Slavery in the Northern States*. You complain that they are dangerous and offensive,—that they violate the comity which should obtain between members of the same Union, and that they wound the pride and the self-respect of the South. And you insist that they shall be stopped. The Press, the Pulpit, the high places of political power, members of Congress and State Legislatures, Governors, lecturers, school books, poetry, history, novels,—all forms of literature and of speech are regarded as offenders in this respect. All breathe a tone of hostility to Slavery incompatible with its peaceful existence, and destructive of all friendly relations between the States.

The complaint finds some warrant in the facts of the case. But if you seek a practical remedy you must look to the origin and the nature of the disease. Some few of your publicists are insane enough to suppose that it can be cured by legislative coercion. The result of the experiment which you made in 1835 upon the Right of Petition,—one of the smallest features of the general tendency, and one moreover which Congress had under its complete control, must show the folly of such a hope,—even if all history and all philosophy were not eloquent against it. You would find it infinitely easier to reduce every Northern State to the condition of an abject provincial dependency of South Carolina, than to expel this habit of free speech from the Northern mind. Menaces of displeasure, threats of Disunion, acts of retaliation, simply heap fuel on the raging flames You may exhort, remonstrate and reason with us on the subject. You may appeal to our sense of justice and of fair-dealing, and we will listen to the plea,—either acquiescing in its equity or exposing its weakness. You have it in your power to make the appeal availing,—and it lies in the direction of *removing the causes and provocations* of the hostile censures of which you complain. I do not mean by this that you must abolish Slavery, though unquestionably while Slavery exists it will be denounced But if you would silence these hot and blistering censures of the world, you must reform the system, and relieve it of many of its present features.

You do not seem to be at all aware of the character and tendencies of the Civil Society you are building up in the Southern States. It is not the mere *fact* of Slavery that constitutes its distinguishing feature,—but the *kind* of Slavery, and the influence it is exerting over the legislation, the morals and manners, the thoughts and opinions of Southern Society. When you read a few years ago Mr. GLADSTONE'S revelations of the nature of the Government of Naples,—how all freedom of speech was suppressed, how men were imprisoned or exiled for uttering thoughts of liberty, or censures of official acts,—how all free participation in public affairs was denied, and political activity rigidly restricted to the tools of the tyranny that ruled,—how the forms of justice were abused to the purposes of oppression, and all society was subjected to the authority of force, aiming only at the absolute and perpetual supremacy of a single, selfish interest, you had no difficulty in predicting the ruin of such a system and the utter overthrow of the power on which it rested. You judge of the security of all foreign governments by the degree to which they enlist the favor and friendly support of their subjects. When the welfare of the masses is consulted and their rights respected,—wherever the supreme authority makes the people its allies and aids, the Government is safe, because it has disarmed those who are liable to become its enemies. But when the heavy hand of power is the only weapon used,—when justice means simply the welfare and the will of the dominant authority, you know perfectly well the fate which must overtake it. You can read the coming doom of Austria in Venetia in the character of the sway she has established there. You can see how idle it is to ask that the people of Piedmont, enjoying freedom themselves, should not denounce and execrate the despotism that crushes life and hope from the hearts of their immediate neighbors. What fatal delusion blinds you to the same sad lesson, when it glares at you from the pages of your own legislation?

TENDENCIES OF SOUTHERN CIVIL SOCIETY.

The worst tyranny of the worst Government which ever existed is fairly paralleled in the current history of the Southern States. No man within your borders dare canvass fairly and publicly the wisdom of the leading feature of your own Society In this Republican Government, where the people choose their rulers, no man dare to day avow openly in the Southern States that he voted for the man who has been elected President of the Republic. Freedom of speech, freedom of opinion, freedom of political action, are more thoroughly stifled and extinguished in the South than in Austria, or Russia, or the most absolute despotism on the face of the earth. And a still worse feature of the case is, that this violence does not even think it necessary to clothe itself in the forms of law. It is not by legal tribunals,—not by ministers of justice, not even under pretence of legality, that these awful outrages on the spirit of liberty are perpetrated. In all other lands despotism puts on the robes of legal form. It clothes itself in the outward garb of law, even when it perpetrates the worst outrages upon its spirit. But in the South it repudiates all restraint,—all form,—all respect for the opinions of the world. It stalks abroad like a hideous savage,—scornful of civilization, obeying only the impulse of its brutal nature, and lording it over courts and magistrates as imperiously as over the meaner subjects of its rule. You say these lawless outrages are perpetrated only by the mob, the scum and ruffianism of the community. But where are the orderly,—the respectable, the civilized and law-abiding portion of your people? Either they approve of these acts, or they submit to them from stern necessity, and because they dare not oppose them. In either case the result is the same. They are silent and powerless. They have no voice in the Government of their own society. And unless all history is false, nothing is more certain, than that they will become victims of that savage Despotism which they are powerless to withstand,—against which they dare not even protest. Every year their danger becomes more imminent, because the causes which create it become more potent. They have surrendered the authority which they ought to wield with prudence, with wisdom, and with due regard to the tendencies and influences of the age, into the hands of brutal, reckless force,—which ignores all equity, scoffs at all moral influences and tramples like a beast upon everything that stands in the way of its will.

One immediate practical result of this policy is, that the great mass of your people perform their most important political duties, in utter ignorance of the facts most essential to their just and intelligent discharge. Take the recent Presidential canvass as an example. Mr LINCOLN was a candidate for the Presidency. You asserted throughout the South, that he was in favor of the abolition of slavery;—that he regarded the negro as the equal of the white man, and was in favor of giving him equal social and political rights;—that he and the party which supported him were pledged to open and deadly hostility against the South,—and that his success would be the signal of your ruin. The truth of these assertions was the most important point involved in the contest,—especially to the people of the Southern States. Did you allow it to be freely and fairly canvassed? Your local journals echoed the assertion and closed their columns to anything that would discredit it. Your postmasters,—or rather the Federal postmasters upon your soil,—refused to deliver journals that denied and refuted it. You ignored or confiscated and destroyed the public speeches of Mr. LINCOLN himself, by which its truth or falsehood could have been decisively tested. You admitted from abroad no newspapers but those which echoed and reaffirmed the abominable slander, and you lynched every man at home who ventured to dispute it. The effect of all this may be illustrated by a single incident.

I received a private letter not many days ago from an intelligent, upright, fair-minded and influential gentleman,—holding high public station in the State of Mississippi,—in which he closed some remarks on the election by saying:—"And when I say that I would regard death by [illegible] to Mr LINCOLN as just pun-

ishment from an offended Deity for his infamous and unpatriotic avowals, *especially those made on a presentation of a pitcher by some free negroes to Gov. Clare, of Ohio*, you may judge how less just and temperate men feel." Now I have it on authority which you would not question, that "Mr. LINCOLN never *saw Gov. Chase in his life*;—that *he never attended a meeting of negroes, free or slave, in his life*;—*and that he never saw a pitcher presented by anybody to anybody*." But the statement was published, originally, so far as I know, in the New-York *Herald*, the most malevolent and unscrupulous sheet which has thus far disgraced the history of journalism,—and circulated throughout the South. No denial or correction was allowed to follow it. What people or what nation can exercise the right of self-government with judgment or justice, when they are thus shut up without defence to the power of systematic falsehood? You fastened upon us the epithet of *Black* Republicans;—you have circulated the falsehood that our candidate for Vice President has negro blood in his veins;—you might have asserted with the same impunity, that we were all negroes,—for you would have found Northern journalists and politicians base enough to countenance the lie, and your domestic regulations would have prevented its effectual contradiction among the masses of the people in the Southern States. Do you believe that such a political system is consistent with safety?

CHARACTER AND TENDENCY OF THE SYSTEM OF SLAVERY.

I have referred thus far solely to the tyranny exercised over the white portion of Southern society as one of the causes which provoke the denunciations of which you complain. I know very well, however, that it grows out of, and is inseparable from, the system of government you have adopted for your slaves. I have no wish to enter upon the details of that system. My object is merely to designate its leading features, and I make no enumeration, therefore, of the countless illustrations of the system afforded in the every-day life of the Southern plantation. The whole system rests on the assumption that the negro is not a man,—that he is, if not absolutely a brute, at best a link between the human and the brute creation;—and that his place in society is that of absolute subjection to the will not only of a master, but of an owner;—and that all the arrangements of society must be such as will keep him and his descendants forever in that position. This assumption repudiates everything like *rights* in connection with the negro. He has no right to his wife or to his children any more than to himself. He has no right to any degree of freedom, either in action, in speech or in hope. He has no right to instruction,—to moral culture,—to the development of whatever faculties he may possess, or even to physical support and comfort. Whatever he may enjoy of any of these things, is the voluntary gift of his owner,—prompted either by his own interest, by his humanity, or his personal sense of obligation, not conceded at all as a matter of right on the part of the slave. And the tendency of this system in its practical workings is steadily towards greater and greater rigor. The arm of power becomes muscular and heavy by being used. The regulations for slaves become more and more severe, as their severity provokes open or sullen discontent. The privileges accorded to them become less and less. State laws are becoming more and more common prohibiting their emancipation. Masters who are indulgent become more and more objects of suspicion and hostility. They are felt to be out of place in the system,—incongruous with its spirit and dangerous to its permanent existence. The grand point to be established in its theory and in its practical working is, that *the will of a white man*,—without any regard to the thing willed,—without regard to its justice, its right or wrong, its humanity or barbarity, its necessity or its uselessness,—the *bare will* of the white is to be, in all cases and under all contingencies, *the absolute, supreme law for the negro*, against which it is treason to rebel, and resistance to which may be punished with whatever tortures the authority that makes the law may see fit to inflict. This is the essence of the American slave system as it exists in theory, and in law, in the Southern States. I do not say that there are no departures from that theory in practice. There are departures from it,—not only in isolated cases, but in whole communities, and in many entire States. But there are also States in which the practical workings of the system have already come closely up to its theory. And the *tendency* is steadily in that direction. The despotism over the whites, of which I have already spoken, is designed to crush out all these exceptional cases, and to make American Slavery in practice and in fact what it is in the theory on which it rests.

You must not understand me as implying that the Federal Government, or that we of the North, have any right to interpose our power against this tendency in the slaveholding States. You are sovereign over your own domestic affairs, of which this is one. But you are demanding the sanction of the Federal Government for it all. You are seeking to graft upon the Constitution the principle which lies at the bottom of it all,—out of which it all grows just as naturally as a forest of oaks grows out of a single acorn,—namely, that *a slave is property and nothing else*. And you are demanding also that we of the North shall cease denouncing or censuring a system under which these things are possible,—nay, under which, according to your own excuse for them, they are necessary and inevitable. For this is your plea in their defence. Without them, you assert, Slavery is impossible,—because no system less rigid, less exacting, less despotic, could keep the slaves in subjection.

THE CERTAINTY THAT SUCH A SYSTEM MUST FAIL.

Now if this plea is true, it affords the most conclusive demonstration that the system is doomed to speedy destruction—and the only question that remains is, whether that destruction shall come amid the nameless enormities of a wholesale slaughter, or in some less formidable shape. If you will separate yourself from all connection with it, and look upon it as you would upon any other social problem or phenomenon in which you had no personal concern or preconceived opinion, I think you would have little difficulty in seeing, and little hesitation in saying, that such a system in North America, and in this advanced age of civilization, could not possibly be made permanent. Upon some remote island in some distant sea—far removed from all contact with the sentiments, the movements, the active moral and material agencies of the world, a weak tribe of ignorant savages might be thus permanently held under the supreme will of a dominant race. But under no other conditions is it possible. The same powers, visible and invisible, which have changed the face of other communities, must have sway in the South. The railroad, the telegraph, the steamboat, printing, public discussion, inventions—these are among the agencies which have given so great an impulse to the principle of liberty all over the world within the last half century. The general effect of them all is to rouse the mind to action—to stimulate the moral energies and the self-asserting elements of character, in every community which they pervade. No man can live for years in full sight of a Railroad, and witness daily the power which its operations indicate, without being changed in some of the most essential elements of his character. It shames his weakness,—it widens the circle of his thoughts,—it gives dignity and a larger scope to his aspirations and his aims. So is it with all the great agencies of civilization. Now you have all of these things in the Southern States, and you must continue to have them. They all symbolize power, freedom, the unchecked development of human energy, and they all point to loftier hopes and endeavors. Do you suppose that your slaves can be shut out from these influences, or that they can be exposed to them and remain the same tame beasts of burden which they were at the outset? Take especially that great agency of Popular Education, the political discussions of the day. Do you suppose your negroes go through such a campaign as the one just closed with no new ideas—no fresh impulses—no other hopes and longings

than they had before? Can they hear you discuss the great themes of liberty and labor—the stirring questions of peace and war—the issues of Tariffs and Homestead bills and Railroads, the importance of cotton and sugar and rice to the movements of the world, the relations of the races, the possibilities and prospects of emancipation, the views and sentiments of the different political parties upon all these topics, and yet be in thought, in feeling and in character precisely what they were before the campaign commenced? Do you observe no difference in the spirit, the intelligence and the temper of those slaves who live in large towns and have been brought in constant contact with all these influences, and those who live on the remote plantations of the back country, seeing and hearing of nothing but their daily task? And has it not occurred to you that the causes of this difference are operating steadily and irresistibly upon the great masses of the people, Slaves included, everywhere,—and that sooner or later they will transform them into something very different from what they find them?

In the policy of Repression and Force, which is the policy to which the South seems inclined to commit its destiny, she is making precisely the mistake which has ruined every Despotism on the face of the earth,—against which History and Philosophy alike protest,—and which can have but one result,—the ruin and destruction of all concerned. You can see this in foreign societies: why are you so utterly blind to it in your own? One after another the dominations that rest on Power alone break through the thin and fragile crust, and disappear forever. To the careless eye their foundation seems solid and seamless as the ice that congeals and covers the lake. But steadily and silently decay works upon the under surface, and the gale of a night sweeps away the last vestige of what seemed adamant the day before. What is to make the South an exception to this universal law? Is it that the slaves are black? So were those of St. Domingo. Is it that black blood and brain have no capacity to plan revolt? Even if this plea were true, the white blood mingling with the black blood of the South is rapidly giving them leaders for every emergency. It gives eyes and thought to the blind Polyphemus that seems to be lying helpless and prone. Is it that your power is too compact,—your supremacy too thoroughly established,—your measures of repression too vigorous and comprehensive to permit such a catastrophe? Alas! so thought the King of Naples,—so thinks every despot down to the very hour that precipitates his doom.

No power on earth is adequate to the permanent suppression of the moral forces that sway the world. You may divert the force but you cannot suppress it. And the course upon which the South has entered, if steadily pursued, is just as certain to end in ruin, as fastening down the safety-valve of a steam boiler is to end in an explosion. It may not come in five, or in ten, or in fifty years:—but it is just as inevitable as Fate. You may not live to be its victim, but your children will.

I am not in this predicting what I wish should happen. Far from it. I am only stating the necessary result of an irresistible law. Nor am I claiming any authority on the part of the Federal Government to interfere with it. The Constitution has given control of it exclusively to your own States. All that the Federal Government can do is to look on—sadly and with a clear foresight of the certain issue—and when the catastrophe comes—interfere on your behalf and for your protection. But you cannot expect or ask us to look on in silence. You cannot expect us to utter no warning, to put forth no remonstrance, to feel and express no indignation at a blindness so obstinate and so fatal. If you would silence the Pulpit and the Press of the North, you must disarm them. You must remove the causes which justly provoke their denunciations. I know no other way of attaining the object you seek. Possibly they *ought* to desist without these conditions. I doubt not you think they should, and deem it discourteous and hostile that they will not. But the fact remains. Just so long as you continue to affront the instinctive sense of justice and humanity by a policy which imitates and transcends the worst illustrations of despotism the world has ever seen, just so long will you rouse the resentment, and incur the censure, not only of the North, but of every nation of Christendom. If it be your object, therefore, to secure immunity from these didactic hostilities,—if you wish practically to escape, and silence these denunciations, and not merely to make out a case against those who utter them,—you will at least canvass the wisdom of changing the policy on which you have entered.

THE TRUE POLICY OF THE SOUTH.

I do not say that you must abolish Slavery. That is a matter for your own people to decide. But you must *permit your own people to decide it*, and to discuss it freely, in order to decide it wisely. I think I know enough of sentiment at the South to be aware that it is not the largest, the wealthiest, or the most important slaveholders, who have initiated this new policy of making Slavery perpetual and paramount in their social system, and who are now pushing the attempt to its final issue. Nor is it the best minds, the most sagacious statesmen, the wisest thinkers of the South who have enlisted in it. It is rather the policy of the unthinking masses,—the great body of non-slaveholding whites, without property, without intelligence,—with nothing but the bare fact of freedom to raise them above the slave, and who see no other way of maintaining that supremacy but by perpetuating the negro Slavery on which it rests. It is this class who have nothing to lose, led on by that large class of reckless politicians who have everything to gain by ministering to the dominant passion of their society, and by excessive zeal on behalf of a system which no man is permitted to assail, who have pushed the issue to its present extreme position. It is they who have silenced freedom of speech—who frown on freedom of opinion—who trample on freedom of inquiry in regard to Slavery.

And the first and paramount duty of every Southern statesman,—every man of thought, of culture and of courage in the Southern States is, to *emancipate Southern white society from this fatal thraldom*. Men of this class must assert and exercise the right of canvassing the subject of Slavery fully and freely as a matter of paramount practical importance to themselves and their posterity. You know very well that there are thousands of men in the Southern States who have grave and serious doubts, to use no stronger phrase, as to the wisdom and good policy of making negro slavery the corner stone of Southern society. There are many who desire a broader foundation for the material prosperity of their section than the culture of Cotton,—and a higher moral rank among the nations than Slavery can give them. Why should they not discuss among themselves these great questions of Social and Political Economy? Why should they be silenced in presence of the gravest questions that can engage the attention of statesmen and of States? Would such freedom of inquiry be dangerous to the "institution?" Then by that very fact the institution is already proved to be dangerous to the State.

But I am not prepared to believe that the peril is so imminent as to make discussion dangerous in the Southern States. On the contrary, I believe it to be the only safe guard of Southern society. It is the only condition of deliverance from the perils which hang over it. Let the strong independent minds of the South grapple with this subject as they grapple with every other. Let them look Slavery in the face,—and canvass fully and fearlessly its true relations to the welfare of Society and the growth and prosperity of the Southern States. Do you fear such a discussion? That fear is equivalent to a surrender of the argument. Do you oppose it on the principle that Slavery is too sacred a thing to be thus canvassed and cross-examined? It is the only institution, then, human or divine, on the face of the earth, for which you would claim such immunity. Do you say it would be playing into the hands of your enemies? It would disarm and silence them. They would lose all motive for meddling with subjects in which they had no direct concern, when they saw them freely and consciously canvassed by those whose personal, social and political interests were all involved.

But such discussion you think would tend towards Emancipation. In certain sections of the South, I presume it would,—and in others, I think it would not. But even if it did, it could only be by proving that Emancipation in some form and at some time,—the prospect and the hope of *ultimate* Emancipation,—would promote the highest and the best interests of the Southern States. If it did not prove that,—then it would tend to fortify Slavery instead of abolishing it. My own impression is that it would show the wisdom of modifying the present system of American Slavery in certain important respects,—taking into view the substantial interests of all concerned. I think it would establish certain facts concerning the negro race which you are in danger of forgetting, and which you cannot forget or ignore with any more wisdom than a builder can forget or ignore the laws of gravity, or than an engineer can forget the explosive nature of steam. It would show that, however degraded, however ignorant, however brutal he may be, the negro has in him the seeds of humanity, and that, like all other pain and pleasure, physical and moral, like other seeds, they will inevitably *grow*;—that he feels men; that he has a *will*,—a faculty of choice,—a susceptibility to motive, like any other *person*, and in spite of all laws that declare him to be merely *property*;—that he has emotions and affections,—that he loves and hates,—that he hopes and fears,—that he yields to kindness and rebels inwardly against cruelty,—just like other men, and not at all like other "chattels." And when these facts should come to pervade the public mind, as sooner or later they must if they are facts, unless that mind is kept sealed against all access of them, they would lay the foundation for a policy on the subject of Slavery which would calm the public mind, and restore the old relations between the States and sections of the Union,—as nothing else can ever do.

There are one or two leading principles which must be recognized in the practical working of every Society, if that Society is to rest on any firm and sure foundation. One is, that every subject of Government must feel that he is under the control and guardianship of LAW,—that mere caprice or whim,—the interest or the passion of another, is not the highest authority for him in any of his relations. Another is that Labor becomes valuable in proportion as it becomes intelligent. And a third is that the laborer must have something to *hope for*, as a result of his labor,—or he will never put forth the best effort of which he is capable. I am persuaded that the Southern States would find it infinitely to their advantage to incorporate these principles into their slaveholding economy. I do not believe there is a slave on any Southern plantation, who would not become more valuable by becoming more intelligent. There is not one who would not be more contented, if he could be surrounded by something of the guarantees against wrong which are essential to all society,—if he could feel that he had some place in the domestic and social economy of the world,—that his wife and children were his by law, and that no man's passion or avarice was above the law which made them so. And if every slave, thus shielded from wrong, were told that something of added good should come to him or his from increased devotion to his master's service,—that reward should wait upon fidelity, as punishment upon evasion and crime,—that his good works should pass to the credit at least of his posterity, and that some one or more of his children should be lifted up towards freedom by his exertions on their behalf, in faithful service of their common master,—if such a system of methodized and justly modulated rewards and penalties could be interwoven with the negro slavery of the Southern States, I make no doubt that augmented peace and security would be its immediate reward, and that in twenty years the whole slaveholding country would rejoice in the prospect of a degree of prosperity and power of which hitherto it has never dreamed. It is in that direction, and in that direction only, in my opinion, that safety for the slaveholding States can be found. They may tread that path however slowly,—with whatever hesitations and misgivings,—against whatever reluctancies of prejudice and pride may be inseparable from the circumstances of the case;—the world will make allowance for all this,—and will cheer and aid the well-meant effort, however feeble and halting it may be. All the moral influences of the age,—all the motives and promptings of civilization and Christianity, all the laws of social and civil science, will be working in your behalf and no longer for your destruction. Here are problems worthy your noblest statesmen. Here are fields where the most gifted and ambitious intellects of your States may win salvation for their country and renown for themselves. How much nobler would it be for such men as you have among you, to launch out, not rashly, but with calm and courageous wisdom, upon this broad and inviting though stormy sea,—as yet untempted by the most daring prow,—than to sit down in sullen despair and hopeless inaction upon the grim and cheerless shore!

FEDERAL OBLIGATIONS OF THE SOUTH.

But again I must protest that I am speaking of things over which the Federal Government has no shadow of authority. I am only telling you what I believe to be the path of safety, of honor and of glory for the Southern States. It is for them and their statesmen to say whether they will tread it or not. Not one word have I uttered from any other motive than a profound desire for the promotion of your welfare. You will fling from you in scorn the proffered friendship—and shout execrations against us as you plunge onward, in all the reckless insolence of offended pride, into the great darkness that lies before you. You do not know the great heart of the free North, if you believe that it holds the honor and the welfare of the South in lower esteem than its own. You underrate the justice of the North, if you believe it would trample on one of your rights. You underrate its magnanimity, if you fear it would not stand by you in any extremity of danger, and wage war upon your foes as fiercely and as gladly as if they were its own. But you underrate also its courage and its power, if you expect to coerce it, by menaces or by blows, into disloyalty to the Constitution which our Fathers made, or to the fundamental principles of Liberty on which its foundations rest.

The North asks but one thing at the hands of the South,—and that is that they shall no longer cling to the Constitution of Mr. CALHOUN,—in preference to the Constitution of the United States. We ask them to abide by the principles and the policy of the Fathers of the Republic, as they read them in their speeches and their letters, and in the language and the spirit of the Constitution itself. Let us return to the sentiments, the aspirations and the hopes of WASHINGTON, and JEFFERSON, and MADISON and MASON,—Southern men and slaveholders all,—and adapt our policy and the development of our institutions, State and national, to their high and just ideals. Give us the slightest ground to hope for this,—and we will make haste to purge ourselves of all offence,—to disarm every just censure you can urge against us, and to perform, with eager and scrupulous fidelity, every constitutional and fraternal obligation that devolves upon us.

Our Government is approaching its final and decisive test. The party which represents the sentiments—just, conservative and free—of the Northern States, is soon to come into possession of the Executive power of this Republic. Mr. LINCOLN, its chosen representative, becomes President of the United States on the 4th of March. You may search the country through, and you will find no more sagacious intellect, no more loyal and patriotic heart, no more sensitively and courageously just and right-meaning man than he. His whole character breathes the very spirit of our American life. His public career and his private history are alike unstained by any act, or by any word of wrong to any man or to any State. He knows no law for his public conduct but the Constitution of his country, and he recognizes no country as his but that Union, one and indivisible, which the Constitution creates. You are preparing to meet him as an enemy. You are withdrawing all the States which you and your confederates can control, into a compact and a hostile camp. Repudiating the Constitution,—repelling the supremacy of the Federal Government,—you propose to employ the intervening months before his advent in preparations to resist the constitutional authority which he will represent and wield. South Carolina has already pitched her alien tent and raised her hostile flag. Georgia, and Alabama, and Mississippi, and possibly half a dozen more States, will imitate her example. You have an ally in the faithless and disloyal man who degrades the high place which WASHINGTON and JACKSON made equal in dignity to any throne upon the earth. Whatever may be his motive, whether he be wicked or only weak, you will have all the aid he can give you,—full impunity to perfect your plots, and all the material strength he can place within your reach. And I am quite prepared to see on the 4th of March, a solid phalanx of fifteen States,—not all, it may be, claiming to be outside the Union then, but all consenting and ready to meet the incoming Administration of Mr. LINCOLN with a peremptory demand that SLAVES SHALL BE DISTINCTLY AND UNEQUIVOCALLY RECOGNIZED AS PROPERTY BY THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES—as the only condition on which they will remain, or again become, members of the American Union.

And I have only to add that, in my judgment, *that demand will never be conceded*. We shall stand then, as now, upon the Constitution which our Fathers made. We shall not make a new one, nor shall we permit any human power to destroy the old one. Long before that day shall come the People of the Northern States will stand together as one man—forgetful of all past differences and party divisions—to preserve the American Union and crush any revolution which may menace it with destruction. We seek no war,—we shall wage no war except in defence of the Constitution and against its foes. But we have a country and a Constitutional Government. We know its worth to us and to mankind, and in case of necessity we are ready to test its strength. You must not misunderstand our hopes of peace, our wish for peace,—or our readiness to make concessions for its preservation. Even if we were to concede everything you ask, we should only postpone the conflict to a later day, and throw upon our children duties and responsibilities which belong to us. I think, therefore, that the controversy should be settled now, and I have faith enough in the American people to believe that, in spite of difficulties and discouragements, by wisdom and prudent forbearance, mingled with justice and courage, on the part of their rulers, it will eventually be settled in conformity with the principles of the Constitution, and so as to promote the highest welfare of this great Republic.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
HENRY J. RAYMOND.

CHRISTMAS AND CHILDREN.

With morning's first blush our two little ones woke,
Like twin roses they laughed in their bed;
For the day and their rest in the same whisper broke,
And their cheeks like the dawning were red.

Then their little bare feet fell as light on the floor,
As the rain that pit-patters from eaves,—
Each tiny foot blushing that nothing it wore
Seemed a rose-bud with five lily leaves.

Away to the chimney they stole on tip-toe,
And their laugh was a glad Christmas hymn;
Their hearts with their stockings were pendant below,
And both they found full to the brim.

There were pea-guns and whistles, and harlequin-Jacks,
That would dance though a monk pulled the string,
With gingerbread ponies and all the knick-knacks,
That Kriss Kringle is certain to bring.

Such blasts of tin-trumpets, such volleys of peas,—
You'd have thought the old room a Redan;
On the parapet hearth-rug they hastened to seize,
And "Tabby," its garrison, ran.

Now it chanced that the fire-place awhile before day
Had been belching out smoke like a pipe,
And this gave us a wonderful fact to portray,
When their minds for the wonder were ripe.

For we told them the team that St. Nicholas drove
Did not like to stand still in the snow;
So stabled themselves in the chimney above,
While their master filled stockings below.

The little ones firmly subscribed to this creed;—
As soon they'd have doubted their prayers:
I envied their faith: we old Gentiles have need
Of a credence as ready as theirs.

Thus when legends all sacred to childish belief
Fade away, and we rank ourselves men,
The world calls us wiser—the wisdom is grief—
But indeed are we wiser than then?

For oft when my soul trails her wings in the dust,
And would rest from the battle without,
A voice whispers low: It is Wisdom to trust,
The deepest of Folly to doubt.

C. H. WEBB.

TIMES OFFICE, Christmas, 1860.

What Henry Clay Thought of Secession.

HENRY CLAY TO STEPHEN H. MILLER.

ASHLAND, July 1, 1844.

From developments now being made in South Carolina, it is perfectly manifest that a party exists in that State seeking a dissolution of the Union, and for that purpose employing the pretext of Mr. TYLER's abominable treaty. South Carolina being surrounded by Slave States, would, in the event of a dissolution of the Union, suffer only comparative evils, but it is otherwise with Kentucky; she has the boundary of the Ohio extending four hundred miles on three Free States. What would her condition be in the event of the greatest calamity that could befall this nation?

HENRY CLAY TO D. ULLMAN.

June 14, 1851.

Of the candidates spoken of on the Democratic side I confess that I should prefer Gen. CASS. He is, I think, more to be relied on than any of his competitors. During the trials of the long session of the last Congress, he bore himself firmly, consistently and patriotically. He has quite as much ability, quite as much firmness and, I think, much more honesty and sincerity than Mr. BUCHANAN. * * * * *

Besides pre-existing questions, a new one will probably arise at the next session of Congress, involving the right of any one of the States of the Union, upon its own separate will and pleasure, to secede from the residue and become a distinct and independent Power. The decision of that momentous question cannot but exert some influence, more or less, upon the next Presidential election. For my own part, I utterly deny the existence of any such right, and I think an attempt to exercise it ought to be resisted to the last extremity; for it is in fact a question of Union or no Union. Sept 26, 1851.

I have no doubt, with you, that many of the quiet and well-disposed citizens of South Carolina are opposed to the measures of violence which are threatened by others. But the danger is, as history shows too often happens, that the bold, the daring and the violent will get the control, and push their measures to a fatal extreme. Should the State resolve to secede it will present a new form of trial to our system; but I entertain undoubting confidence that it will come out of it with the most triumphant success.

—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes: "Senator Trumbull is having his residence put in first rate order for the reception of his expected guest, the President-elect, who is expected here in February. Mrs. Lincoln will be accompanied by her sister Mrs. Edwards, from whose roof by the way, she eloped with "Old Abe," then a briefless attorney."

—Quite an excitement has been created in Saybrook, (Conn.,) by the sudden disappearance of Miss Ellen E. Sizer. She left the house of Mr. James Tredway on Dec. 14, to visit Mr. Gordon Kimball's family, in New-London. A brakeman on the train by which she left Saybrook, says that he assisted her in alighting at New-London, but no further trace of her can be found.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE FULTON.

Progress of the Campaign in China.

British Views of Secession.

The United States Mail steamship *Fulton*, Capt. WOTTON, from Southampton Dec. 12, arrived here yesterday. The following is her specie list:

Wm. J. Bord	$8,000		
Fodder & Co	40,000	L. VonHoffman & Co.	40,000
Roberts & Williams	40,000	M. Morgan & Son	30,000
Denham & Co	10,400	Richard Irvin & Co.	39,456
Valastel & Jaynal	7,000	Camman & Co	107,500
Forbes	4,200	Philip Speger & Co.	6,500
LeMoine & Bell	50,000	Orders	24,000
August Belmont	130 000		20,000
B. Berand & Co	41,200	Total	$569,000

The telegraph from Cape Race has anticipated the leading points of the news; but we receive files one day later than those by the *Jura*.

The *Progrès de Lyons* announces that among the great projects which occupy the attention of the Emperor is the purchase by the State of all the French railways. It appears that this arrangement is to be carried into effect in the course of next year. One of the reasons given to prove that such a plan is inevitable is the inability of some of the railway companies to complete certain secondary lines without reducing the dividends produced by working the great lines. In the west, centre and south of France many lines exist only on paper, and others have been merely commenced. The State would engage to complete all the proposed railway lines within a limited period. The rights of the shareholders, great and small, are to be secured by the following arrangement. The average amount of the dividends paid for the last three years would be taken as the value, and the shareholders will receive an equal annuity in Government stock. The *Progrès* adds that such a plan has been frequently suggested. It is now, however, more seriously entertained, as it is believed that among other good consequences it would put an end to a great deal of gambling.

Mr. RICHARD COBDEN has addressed a letter to the Huddersfield Chamber of Commerce in eulogy of the recent Treaties with France. He says, in the course of his remarks: "I have already heard of Canadian buyers, who were accustomed to pay annual visits to the Continent of Europe, having intimated their intention of making all their furture purchases in England, being convinced that under the present free regime every article of continental manufacture which can be produced cheaper and better than in England will be found in the warehouses of London and Manchester. Yet, strange to add, there are still people to be found who, believing that foreigners—and not Englishmen—pay our Customs duties, blame the Chancellor of the Exchequer for having made the great reform in the interest of France. It were useless any longer to argue this question. Time will in this, as in other matters, demonstrate the advantage of freedom."

RELAXATIONS OF THE FRENCH PRESS.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following report to the Emperor from Count de Persigny, Minister of the Interior:

SIRE: Having, in my circular to the Prefects, explained the general principles which are to regulate the relations of the Administration with the Press, I believe I am responding to your Majesty's idea by asking you to cancel the warnings ("*avertissemens*") given to the journals of Paris and of the Departments.

A certain number of periodical publications have received two warnings, and are thus under the dread of suspension. By delivering them from this danger, the Government will place them in the position of independence which they have compromised, and this oblivion of the past will be a new pledge given to that generous policy which tends to the reconciliation and union of all the intelligent bodies of the State.

I have requested the Press to use a wide freedom of discussion; against those who should endeavor to make use of it to attack the State my conscience will only be the more free and my authority stronger, as your Majesty, by obliterating the past, offers to writers a more noble opportunity of showing their patriotism. I am, with profound respect, Sire,

Your Majesty's very faithful subject,
F. DE PERSIGNY.

This is followed by an Imperial decree signed "NAPOLEON," and countersigned "F. DE PERSIGNY," as follows:

ARTICLE 1. The *avertissemens* given up to this day to the periodical publications of Paris and of the Departments in application of the decree of the 17th of February, 1852, are considered as null and *non avenus*.

ART. 2. Our Minister Secretary of State in the Home Department is charged with the execution of the present decree.

Done at the Palace of the Tuileries this 10th day of December, 1860.

THE QUESTION OF SECESSION.

From the London Times, Dec. 11.

In tropical regions there are fevers so violent that the doctor when called in at once sees that no interference of his can arrest the malady, which must be left to battle with the sick man's constitution. If it exhausts itself before the patient sinks, well and good; if not, then all is over with him. Bleeding and febrifuges in such a case may serve to satisfy the family, but the skillful and experienced practitioner, though he can form a judgment concerning the event, knows that it is not within his control. This is pretty much the position of President BUCHANAN and his Cabinet with respect to the agitation which now reigns in South Carolina. Nothing that Federal statesmen can do—no display of eloquence or patriotism, no appeals to history or to constitutional obligations, can affect the action of a frenzied community of slaveowners, who see in imagination their lives and property in danger through a coalition between their bondmen and their fellow-citizens. At the present time not only will no one in South Carolina listen to reason, but few dare to utter it, for fear of the popular vengeance. This State, which for thirty years has prided itself on being the political and intellectual leader of the South, the Massachusetts of Pro-Slavery doctrines, is now inflamed, and seeks to inflame other States, with the desire of building up a new Confederacy on principles which the American Constitution condemns, or has only sanctioned through the forced interpretation of partial Judges. Whatever may be the chances of her example being followed by Georgia or Alabama, the position of South Carolina is now so defined, and her objects are so plainly stated, that we are enabled to appreciate her policy better than even the Americans could three months ago.

It would, we think, be incorrect to suppose that the election of Mr. LINCOLN has been the originating cause of the present excitement. The populace of South Carolina, and even the educated classes of other States, may have been roused by this event to contemplate a disruption which would have shocked them formerly. But there can be no doubt that there is a school of Charleston politicians who have for some time been prepared for such a contingency, and are now using it to further schemes on which they have for some time meditated. The attachment of the State to the Union has never been very strong; its position on the Atlantic has filled it with the notion of making its chief port a great emporium of Southern produce, and of taking the lead in a Confederacy which should look up to it almost as a mother country. Men are not so differently constituted as to show great divergencies of character and conduct without the action of some external cause; nor can we explain the continual violence of the South Carolinians for a number of years, except upon the ground that they have imagined great advantages to be in store for themselves through being placed at the head of the South as its champions, its advisers, and its principal legislators. A Judge or Senator of this State has been generally as uncompromising in his doctrines, and as fierce in his threats, as the most hot-headed declaimer of Virginia or Kentucky—States far more annoyed by the Abolitionist action of the North. The men who have raised the present agitation have, it seems to us, taken advantage of the Republican victory as they have taken advantage of several other incidents. The Northern legislation restraining the Fugitive Slave bill was held up by the same school as a just ground of secession. The affair at Harper's Ferry served them as a topic until the South subsided with its vengeance, cared to listen to it no longer; and now the choice of Mr. LINCOLN seems to promise them at least a temporary success. It was to the growing influence of these politicians that Mr. SEWARD pointed when he spoke of the "irrepressible conflict" which was destined to take place between North and South. Their tactics towards the peace-loving North have been not unlike those of the American nation as a body towards England. At every difference of opinion they flew, or pretended to fly, into a passion, threatened secession, as the Americans always in even war with England, and gesticulated and through the distinction of their opponents to proceed to extremities and imperil the most important interests. If the policy of these Southerners was to bring on a conflict by provoking the North into extremities, they have succeeded, and the election of Mr. LINCOLN now gives them an opportunity for an open quarrel. The question, so far as regards the immediate action of the Southern States, depends upon whether they can induce Georgia and Alabama to follow the example of South Carolina. Of this last State it is acknowledged that they have made a conquest.

For an able sketch of the present state of affairs we may refer our readers to the letter of our New-York correspondent. His opinion—which is, no doubt, that of the City from which he writes—is, that there is little practical fear of disruption. This opinion, however, rests rather on the strength of the Republic than on the weakness of the agitation. For the present the movement is confined to agitators unbacked in South Carolina, while Georgia and Alabama are wavering, the majority being apparently desirous of a compromise, but unable to control the vehemence of the Secessionist Party. It is useless to speculate further on the events of the next few weeks. What no one seems to doubt is, that South Carolina will proclaim its own withdrawal from the Union, and will then await the action of the Federal Power on the one hand, of its half-sympathizing sister States on the other. Whether the Government will intervene by force, whether, supposing South Carolina to remain unmolested, she will draw Georgia and Alabama after, or remain a lone star,—or return, with more or less of shame and chagrin, into the Union, are matters on which opinions, to judge from the American Press, are divided. The prevailing notion, however, seems to be that the difficulty will be settled; but the "Friends of the Slave" in this country will rather regret to hear that the North will have to yield, as usual, and that the full execution of the Fugitive Slave bill is the only price of a reconciliation with the South.

The course of this journal on American questions has been such that the people of the United States will believe us when we express our deep regret at their present difficulties, and our hope that their Union will long survive as a security for political liberty and commercial enterprise in the New World. Without sharing the opinions, much less using the language, of the Abolitionists with respect to Slavery, which, bad though it be, must remain for many years an institution of the United States, we look upon the conduct of South Carolina in this matter as disgraceful in the last degree. To gratify their pique against those of opposite politics, and to advance their local interests, the slaveowners would destroy a Constitution under which their country has enjoyed singular prosperity, and attained to a rank among the first nations of the world. But still, even in this fratricidal quarrel, the Southerners have some right on their side. It is wonderful how in the history of nations political errors and injustice bring about their own punishment. The South have no right to introduce Slavery into the "Territories;" it may have no right to turn the educated and moral inhabitants of New-England into Negro-catchers; *but it has a right to the advantages of free trade, from which it is debarred by a tariff devised for the benefit of the Northern manufacturers.* We are told, and can well believe, that an important element in the desire for secession arises from the consciousness of this injustice. A Southern Confederacy, enjoying free trade with England and France, and exchanging the products of its soil directly with the great manufacturing and artistic nations of Europe, is the not unnatural dream of Southern economists. The Protectionist legislation of the United States is a disgrace to so enterprising and intellectual a country. If concessions to the South are to be the order of the day, that of commercial freedom ought not to be the last on the list.

THE THEFT OF BRITISH TREASURE IN MEXICO.

From the Times City Article, December 11.

The news of the robbery committed by the Government of Mexico on the property of the bondholders placed under the security of the seal of the British Legation, and deposited in the same house, will, it may be assumed, supposing it to be confirmed, settle all doubt as to the course which our authorities will now adopt. The affair stands thus:—The Mexican debt contracted in this country amounts to £10,241,650. After many previous sacrifices the bondholders agreed in 1850 to accept the reduced rate of interest of 3 per cent., and as an inducement they received a mortgage of 25 per cent. of the import, and 5 per cent. of the export duties. These payments were to be made under certain regulations in the various ports, and to be remitted to the Bank of England for distribution under the cognizance of the Mexican Financial Agency in London. Up to January, 1854, the dividends were paid by this means, but since that time the country has been a political pandemonium, and the collections at all points have been lessened by open obstruction or covert fraud, and often suspended, in open violation of every legal and international principle, on the plea of temporary exigency. Still some occasional payments were made, and about three years back a visit to Vera Cruz and Tampico by Her Majesty's ship *Basilisk* frightened the party in possession of these ports into a recognition of their liabilities. But at this period Vera Cruz and Tampico were held by the forces of JUAREZ, who claims to be Constitutional President, while the Government of Mexico was that of the Ecclesiastical party, represented by MIRAMON, and recognized by the diplomatic representatives of all the foreign Powers, JUAREZ, even up to the present time, never having been recognized by any foreign Government, with the exception of that of the United States. Hence, although we could compel some kind of respect to our claims at places where a naval demonstration was practicable, it was found difficult to protect, not merely the property, but the lives, of our people resident at the capital. In this state of affairs a contingency arose which has led to the result now announced. The Juarez party at Vera Cruz, while admitting their liability to pay the stipulated proportion of the Customs' dues, urged, with perfect truth, that from the scarcity of dollars it would be almost impracticable for them to disburse the amounts in specie. They could get draughts on Mexico drawn by the Vera Cruz importers on their mercantile correspondents in that city, but this was the only shape in which they could offer payment. These bills were accordingly taken and sent to Mexico for collection in specie. The silver thus obtained was duly boxed up from time to time, each box receiving the seal of the British Legation, and being deposited in a strong room appropriated especially for the purpose in a residence jointly occupied by Messrs. SCHMIDT, the bankers employed to collect the bills, and the British Minister. Gradually the sum accumulated to £173,000, or more than the equivalent of a half-yearly dividend, and Mr. WHITEHEAD, the agent of the bond-holders in Mexico, was exceedingly anxious to remit to this country. Such remittances, however, can be made only under formal escort, and during the past two or three years only two *conductas* have left the city of Mexico for Vera Cruz, and in neither of these cases did the British Minister think the prospect of security sufficient to warrant Mr. WHITEHEAD in availing himself of it. That gentleman, therefore, very properly refused to assumes the risk, seeing that if a robbery should be effected on the road the Mexican Government would say, on the one hand, that they had afforded all the protection in their power, while the British Minister, on the other, might point to the fact that his recommendation had been wilfully disregarded and his protection set at nought. Thus matters remained until October last, when the atrocities of MIRAMON became so frightful and his disregard of all international reclamations so complete, that Mr. MATHEW, the British Minister, resolved to cease intercourse with him by withdrawing to Jalapa. The bondholders' money was then left to the protection of Mr. GLENDIE, the British Consul, and it was announced that, notwithstanding the departure of Mr. MATHEW, the Mexican Government "would afford every protection to the persons and property of H. Majesty's subjects." The next news, received about a week back, was to the effect that Gen. MIRAMON had resigned, and that Gen. ROBLES had succeeded to the Presidency. This personage last Summer distinguished himself by taking £8,000 in cash and bills from one of the *conductas* which left the City of Mexico, and there was consequently little reason to augur that he would respect either the British authorities or British property. Accordingly the telegram now received, that under his sway the British Legation has been robbed of the entire amount deposited there, cannot create much surprise. Indeed, the probability is that the resignation of MIRAMON was merely arranged in order to allow ROBLES, who had no character to lose, to consummate this transaction. To the bondholders however, the event need cause no disquiet. The act was performed by the Mexican Government, the premises of the British Legation have been violated, the sanctity of its seal disregarded, and the private property of British subjects plundered in the manner most insulting to their Government and country. No nation could maintain its place in the world that would submit to such acts, and from this moment it may be considered that the Juarez party will receive from all sources such support as will enable them to establish some degree of order throughout the Republic, and not only to make the full reparation that will be exacted, but also to furnish guarantees for the future. In January next the amount of arrears due to the bondholders will comprise 14 half yearly dividends, representing a total of £21 per cent., and immediately on the re-establishment of any central authority, some provision must be made for these, either in the shape of direct payment or an adequate funding.

The Deputy Chairman of the Committee of Mexican Bondholders went this afternoon to obtain an interview at the Foreign Office.

PROGRESS OF EVENTS IN CHINA.

From the London Times, Dec. 11.

Another scanty installment of the coming mail from China has at last arrived, but, unfortunately, it adds nothing of certainty to our knowledge of the fate of the missing Englishmen who fell into the hands of the Chinese. It does not strengthen the hopes which we yesterday expressed of their safety; but we know too well the fallacious character of telegrams to rest a conclusion upon any hurried and uncertain summary while the details are so nearly within our reach. Vexatious as the unusual lapse of time has been, it is still better to wait; even although there is but too much reason to believe that our patience will not be rewarded by any very certain intelligence when the letters and papers do come to hand. There are, however, many questions involved in this mystery now so anxiously discussed in every circle. We shall know in what condition Mr. PARKES and Mr. LOCH came back to camp, and what their treatment has been: we shall know what the information of these happily rescued men is as to the ill-treatment to which two of their companions succumbed, and whether the twenty Englishmen who were captured, and of whom eighteen are now accounted for, were ever together after their capture. We shall learn also how long the returned prisoners had been in camp before the last advices left; and if they had but just returned, we may feel strengthened in our hope that the others were on the road. It is a sensitive and thrilling topic on which to touch while there are hearts here in England agonized by the uncertainty, and while there is a possibility, and, as we believe, even a probability, that the two missing men may be by this time comfortably trailing the tale of their captivity under the roof of some well-warmed joss-house within the English lines. But instructions are now going out from a Cabinet which contains members who notoriously entertain strange notions as to the rights of belligerents even to poison wells. It may be absolutely necessary to speak out. With the dark traditions of the prisons of Canton still in our memory, it is, we fear, necessary to say what in other cases we might expect might be felt without our saying it,—that, alive or dead, those missing men must be produced. Eternal infamy would cling to the Ambassadors, the Generals, and the armies who should come back from Peking without being able to prove to the world by the palpable evidence of sense that they have not left these men behind in the cruel clutches of the Chinese. If the sack of the Emperor's Palace has produced the restoration of Mr. PARKES and Mr. LOCH and M. L'ESCHARAAC and our thirteen soldiers—if the Chinese will answer only to such persuasives, let us administer them day by day and hour by hour, as long as necessary, and if there be no milder means of coercion, even destroy Peking, palace by palace and temple by temple, and even house by house, until we obtain the release of our countrymen, or absolute proof that they are beyond human aid. This is not a matter on which the sound-hearted English people will endure any maudlin sentiment, and we hope that no such unmanly tone will steal into either the dispatches of the Government or the action of Lord ELGIN.

The Emperor and the Tartar army are fled—fled across the Great Wall and up to that Zeino which is so well known to us by the description of STAUNTON. We need not give much thought to this. It was a movement long threatened and long foreseen, and to which there is a ready counter-check. It is one of those chilcish devices which the worshippers of official forms in China are so fond of inventing, and which some worshippers of empty official forms in England accept quite in a Chinaman's point of view. The members of the different Boards now in full flight along that broad road upon which Lord MACARTNEY rolled in his English chariot, doubtless chuckle at the idea that they have now effectually baffled the barbarians, leaving them without an army to resist them or a Government to treat with them. The Municipality of Peking now take up the wondrous tale of Chinese diplomacy, and propose to themselves to repeat the precedent which has been so fatal to our relations with the Chinese, when ELLIOT, with Gen. GOUGH upon the walls of Canton, accepted a ransom from the city, sold his conquest and retreated to his ships. That Sir HOPE GRANT should require a contribution from the city at his mercy, and that the "indemnity, ready when demanded," should be demanded and secured, is in accordance with all the usages of war; but that the Municipality of Peking should hope to be allowed, by a money payment, to settle the Imperial questions which divide the Courts of England and France and Peking, shows a very imperfect appreciation of the object of this invasion and of the intelligence of the Plenipotentiaries. The allied armies are to winter in the North, and Lord ELGIN is not so ready to avail himself of obvious expedients as we take him to be if he does not very soon find means to induce this Court and Government to hurry back from Tartary.

After the decision which has been taken to Winter in Peking we shall, however, we hope, no longer pretend to disguise from ourselves that we are committed to a regular war. We have now chased away the Chinese Emperor, sacked his Summer Palace, and taken possession of the fortifications of his capital. Step by step we have been drawn to do this by the obstinacy and perfidy of the Mandarins, who trusted to our forbearance that we should never do it. With a little bolder policy and a little less begging for peace, we might, perhaps, have done this needful journey to Peking without having to pass a Winter there. We must take things, however, now as they are. We have 12,000 men, Europeans and Asiatics, holding a city of 2,000,000 of inhabitants and a hundred and twenty miles of flat country, down to the sea. We have also a fleet anchored in a very shallow Gulf, apt to be vexed by storms. Here are, doubtless, materials for a monster concert of lamentations, but, if England cannot do this, what do we pay our £30,000,000 for? If we have any difficulty in maintaining 12,000 men for a year, in a country where resistance is abandoned, how can we call ourselves a great military and naval Power? Of course, we must reinforce them. We must send them more Armstrongs and more ammunition, and we must also send them more men. But we do not see what else we can send them, unless we can order it away quickly from India. The authorities have scarcely been so mad as not to provide warm clothing for the S

The New-York Times.

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—GLADIATOR.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—RIP VAN WINKLE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—FAST MEN OF THE OLDEN TIME.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—ROCKWOOD—MAGIC TRUMPET—RICHARD III.

BOWERY THEATRE—Afternoon and Evening—SPAULDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS—MONSTER OF ST. MICHAEL.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—SEA OF ICE—WHAT IS IT?—AMBO CHILDREN—SOUTH AFRICAN ABORIGINES.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—SONGS AND DANCES BY A TALENTED COMPANY.

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—DUSSELDORF GALLERY—JARVES' COLLECTION.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—THE "CINDERELLA" PICTURE.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Christmas Day was celebrated yesterday with all the appropriate festivities of the season, the good cheer suffering as much as if Secession had never been heard of, and the richer classes, apparently coming handsomely to the rescue and gratification of their poorer brethren. It was a beautiful Christmas Day, cold but bright, and with not so much wind out as to render skating disagreeable. At all the churches the occasion was celebrated with more than usual devoutness, and the Public Charities disbursed an active and bountiful benevolence to all who came within their sphere. It was a common remark in almost all circles, that a more thoroughly cheerful Christmas has rarely been witnessed in this City.

The great defalcation in the Interior Department still continues to be the prevailing topic in Washington. RUSSELL arrived there yesterday in the custody of the detective officers, and was immediately committed to jail in default of $500,000 bail, the amount fixed upon by Government. BAILEY, through whose instrumentality the bonds were obtained, is retained as a witness against him.

All hope of an agreement on the part of the Senate Special Committee, upon any project for the settlement of the difficulties between the North and South seems to have been abandoned. Mr. SEWARD, who is again in Washington, and met with the Committee for the first time yesterday, submitted propositions which occasioned considerable surprise, but which, it is believed, will have no other effect. He proposes that the Northern States shall repeal their Personal Liberty laws, and that Congress shall amend the Fugitive Slave law, giving to fugitives the right of trial by jury. Meantime speculation is busy as to the manner in which the three Commissioners from South Carolina will be received. Nothing is known definitely as to the course proposed to be pursued by the Administration, though President BUCHANAN, it is understood, says he will follow out the spirit of his Message, which is to be interpreted, we presume, against the policy of recognizing them. The presiding officers of both Houses of Congress have decided not to pay any attention to them, unless ordered to do so by a vote of the bodies over which they preside. It remains to be seen what the subsequent course of these gentlemen will be.

The South Carolina Secession Convention spent Christmas Day in the discussion of the manner in which it would be proper to inform the world at large of the movements and intentions of that State. The Committee to whom the matter was referred made a report, in which they recommended that Commissioners be appointed to proceed to each slaveholding State proposing to hold a Convention, to lay before such Convention the ordinance of secession, and to ask their cooperation in the formation of a Southern Confederacy; to propose the Federal Constitution as the basis for a Provisional Government for the Seceding States; and to invite such States to meet in Convention at such time and place as may be agreed upon, to form a permanent Government. An effort was made to have the report amended so as to authorize the notification of all the States, North and South; but it was finally adopted as originally prepared. The Convention then went into secret session for the discussion of the question of the Customs. It is believed that the Revenue laws of the United States will be continued in force, with such modifications as to oaths as may suit the peculiar condition of affairs at present existing in the State. Notwithstanding the fact that one of the great clamors of the South has been for free-trade the party in favor of that system now in South Carolina is said to be small.

By the steamship *Ariel*, which arrived at this port last evening from Aspinwall on the 16th inst., we have later advices from Central and South America, and the mails and treasure—over a million of dollars—which left San Francisco on the 5th. The advices from California have been anticipated by our telegrams from Fort Kearney.

From New-Granada the advices are interesting, and seem to indicate at least the partial success of the revolutionists, though the accounts are so contradictory that it is almost impossible to arrive at the exact condition of affairs. It appears, however, that Santa Marta, a Government stronghold, had been besieged for several days, and was partially in possession of the revolutionary forces, and that the whole country watered by the river Magdalena was in their possession. Hon. G. W. JONES, United States Minister to Bogota, was at Santa Marta on the 5th, and was unable to proceed further on account of the difficulty of procuring a conveyance on the river. It was thought that he would be obliged to return to Carthagena. No further disturbances had taken place at Panama, though trouble was anticipated on an attempt to collect a Government assessment of $20,000 upon the principal citizens, to carry on the war against the revolutionists. Some further correspondence had taken place between Capt. MONTGOMERY, of the sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*, and Capt. MILLER, of the British ship *Clio*, relative to the arrest of a United States naval officer at the British Consulate during the late negro disturbance; but it had not resulted in an amicable understanding.

The advices from South America are also interesting. We have news from Valparaiso to the 17th, Bolivia to the 16th, and Lima and Callao to the 29th of November. A third attempt had been made to assassinate CASTILLA, the President of Peru. His residence was surrounded and entered by a party of soldiers, under the command of a Capt. LARA, and he narrowly escaped, after several shots had been fired at him, by way of the roof. The demonstration, which was in the interest of Col. FIRMIN CASTILLO, who was to have been proclaimed President had it succeeded, was speedily put down, and several of the leaders were executed. From Bolivia we learn that there were some apprehensions that another war would soon be commenced against that country by Peru.

Advices from California and the Northern Pacific, to the 12th inst., are received by the Pony Express, which passed Fort Kearney yesterday afternoon, having left San Francisco on the date mentioned. The steamer *Uncle Sam* left for Panama on the same day to connect with the Aspinwall steamer, having on board $1,466,000 in treasure for this port, and a considerable number of politicians for Washington. It is stated that Gov. WELLER, who has been tendered the post of United States Minister to Mexico, in place of Mr. MCLANE, will accept the position. California mining news is generally favorable. Trade continued dull. Later intelligence is received from Oregon and British Columbia, but there is nothing of importance.

The steamship *Fulton*, a summary of whose advices was telegraphed from Cape Race, arrived at this port yesterday. She brings London papers one day later than those of the *Jura*, and we give elsewhere such details of news as we deem of interest. An article from the London *Times* on the secession question will be read with attention.

Shall We Have Mexico!

In view of the threatened dissolution of the Union, and the consequent derangement of commercial and business enterprises, we are gratified to learn from Washington that leading members of the Republican Party are already beginning to look forward to the acquisition or annexation of Mexico, as a ready means of at once indemnifying the North for the partial loss of Southern trade, and of marring the schemes of Slavery propagandism, which is one great incentive to disunion. This policy has been heretofore hinted at by the Press, but was formally foreshadowed in the recent speech of Mr. WADE in the Senate. We happen to know that this idea of acquiring Mexico, first under the forms of a protectorate, but eventually as a component part of the Confederacy, is no merely casual suggestion of an individual senator; but that it has been seriously and favorably considered by leading minds, which will exercise an important influence upon the incoming Administration.

There are many obstacles to the adoption of the policy of a protectorate over Mexico, which the dissolution of the Union would remove. Deeply as we should deplore the disruption of the Confederacy, as it now exists, it is a consolation to know that that sad event would remove the last obstruction to the consummation of the obvious policy of the American Republic. The whole question of Slavery will then be out of the way, and the Mexican people can receive a guaranty of a stable Government at our hands, without incurring the risk of being overrun by Slavery. Ignorant and degraded as they are, the Mexicans cherish a wholesome prejudice against an institution which would reduce them to the level of slaves. It is on this account that a strong repugnance exists among the masses to the Southern portion of this Union. But they would regard the people of the free North as benefactors and deliverers from anarchy and revolution, as well as from invasion by a Slaveholding Confederacy. All classes and parties in that distracted country—or at any rate, the Liberal Party, which constitutes the great majority, would fly to the free Northern Confederacy, for deliverance from the intolerable ills of the present, and the hateful subjugation of Southern fillibusters.

A protectorate would be the initiatory measure, accompanied with free trade, and a right of Colonization. But it is evident that the effect of this intimate intercourse with the free people of the North, accompanied by an infusion of a large element of Northern freemen, would be to Americanize Mexico in its ideas of Government and civil freedom; so that after a few years of pupilage the Mexican States would be incorporated into the Union on equal terms with the original States. The South will thus be surrounded by States and Territories in which the idea of civil liberty in its widest application will become the great bond of Union.

Mexico is about the size of the Slave States of this Union, and not a great way behind them in population. The trade of that most misgoverned country is even now valuable to the commercial nations of the world, and especially to England. We last year gave some interesting statistics on this subject, which demonstrate that the American Government has been singularly blind to the importance of cultivating more intimate relations with Mexico. But this trade, under the reign of anarchy which has lasted for forty years past, is as nothing when compared with what it may become when Anglo-Saxon energy, intelligence and freedom, shall have brought order out of chaos, and have converted the Guerilla bands—which now make war upon society because they have no protection in their homes—into industrious laborers.

When Mexico belonged to Spain, it was for three centuries an invaluable dependency, from which she derived fabulous wealth. The Mexican silver and gold mines for ages yielded millions to the hand of industry, while the manufactures and commerce of Spain reaped a perennial harvest in the markets of her transatlantic possession. It is useless to say that the resources of Mexico remain unexhausted. Her mines have ceased to turn out untold millions, because the hand of industry has been paralyzed by anarchy; and her soil has refused to yield rich harvests from the same cause. Under American auspices there can be no doubt that new life can be infused into Mexican industry—that treasures will again stream forth from her mines in greater profusion than ever; and that a commercial intercourse will spring up not inferior to that which we may lose by the secession of the Southern States. To doubt it, would be to doubt that the energies of American freedom are superior to those of Spanish despotism.

The secession of the Southern States would still leave the Federal Government intact. It would retain every feature of its organization, and every resource for its preservation. The Army and Navy would remain in possession of the Government, and might be increased to any needful extent. There can, therefore, be no impediment to the consummation of this policy. No force which the seceding States could raise would interpose a serious obstacle. Without organization, without government, without money, without arms, without ships, without sailors, and at best, immeasurably the weaker party, the Slave States could do nothing to resist the Northern protectorate over Mexico. England and France, and all commercial nations would thank us for the service we should do the cause of civilization and commerce, and the Mexicans themselves will open their arms to receive us.

Here, then, is a policy which must enlist the ardent support of every Northern man, and especially those engaged in manufactures and commerce. It opens up a limitless field of enterprise, and cannot fail to restore any temporary loss we may sustain by the disruption of the Union. Should that dreaded event happen, it would undoubtedly damage and injure the commerce and trade of the North; but we have already shown that, whether in the Union or out of it, the South cannot dispense with Northern manufactures, Northern ships, Northern sailors and ship-builders, and Northern capital; and when we consider the facilities and inducements which Southern secession will give to the acquisition of Mexico by the North, we may console ourselves with the reflection that, much as disunion is to be deprecated on grounds of patriotism and national honor, it would not essentially and permanently injure the commercial and industrial prosperity of the North.

The South Carolina Perversion of the Constitution.

It has for thirty years been the steady and fixed policy of South Carolina to construe away the authority and power of the General Government, and thus to restore, practically, the old, exploded, and abandoned Confederation, which existed before the Constitution was formed. This idea was originally conceived by Mr. CALHOUN, and by availing himself first of the tariff and then of the negro, he managed to play so successfully upon Southern passions as at length to imbue the Southern mind with his theories. According to Mr. CALHOUN and his disciples of the present day, the framers of the Constitution utterly failed in their efforts to remedy the defects of the old articles of confederation; and in spite of the fact, which stands out so conspicuously upon the page of history, that that confederation or league was abandoned because it had no power of enforcing its decrees, because its inefficiency had reduced the country to bankruptcy, and because disunion and anarchy stared our forefathers in the face; in spite of the fact that a "more perfect Union" was formed, under a Constitution of Government, having sanctions and clothed with power to enforce its laws upon individuals, we are still told that we have a mere voluntary Union of Sovereign States, each of which may at pleasure retire from the league.

The advocates of this anarchical policy, by way of insinuating it into the minds of the people, have had the adroitness to retain a terminology which properly belonged to the old Confederation, but which is no longer appropriate under the Constitution of Government which was adopted in 1788. We constantly hear the terms *Federal Confederacy, Confederation, federation, compact, league*, as if these were the exclusively appropriate designations of our form of Government. Are those who use these terms so flippantly aware that only one of them is to be found in the Constitution, and that by way of contradistinction? The single instance in which any one of these phrases occurs is in the first clause of the sixth article, as follows:

"All debts contracted, and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution *as under the Confederation*."

The necessary inference from this clause is that the Constitution is not a mere league or Confederation. In the articles of Confederation it is declared that:

"ART. III. The said *States* hereby severally enter into a firm league of friendship with each other, for the common defence," &c., &c., "binding themselves to assist each other against all force offered to, or attacks made upon them," &c.

In striking contrast with this article of the old Confederation, we find the first words of the Constitution asserting that

"*We, the People* of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union," &c., "do ordain and establish this Constitution."

Here, then, we have the evidence of the Constitution itself for the assertion that the South Carolina theories are utterly inconsistent with its letter and spirit, and the objects which led to its formation; and, if we consult the cotemporaneous expositions of the Constitution, we shall find that the statesmen of that day had nothing so much at heart as the overthrow of the imperfect and impracticable Confederation, which had no power to enforce its decrees.

The utter perversion of the Constitution by South Carolina politicians, in their theories of construction—their conversion of it into a mere league of sovereign States, having no power to enforce the laws upon the States—will explain the absurdity of the protest against "coercing a State." The truth is, that among the reasons which led to the formation of the Constitution, was the impracticability of coercing States, and the desire to avoid the necessity of the attempt. Under the Confederation, the laws of the Congress had no other sanction than the good faith of the States, however necessary to support the public credit or to maintain the integrity of the Union against invasion. By the formation of a Government operating upon individuals, this difficulty could be obviated, and it was for this very reason that the wise men of that day gave us a Government in place of a league or confederation.

The fifteenth and sixteenth numbers of the *Federalist*, written by HAMILTON, are lucid upon this point, and to them we refer the intelligent reader.

The President Arming Secession.

The suspicion everywhere prevalent that the President and his Cabinet advisers are in secret league with the Secessionists, and working for the overthrow of the National Government, has at length produced its natural fruit at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where the people have all but risen in organized resistance to the proposed transfer of one hundred and twenty-four new pieces of artillery from the Alleghany Arsenal to two Southern fortifications within reach of the Secessionists. As Mr. BUCHANAN has declared substantially by his acts, that forts of the United States are not to be held at the cost of bloodshed, if attacked by the Pro-Slavery Revolutionists—and as, in the case of Fort Moultrie, he has even abstained from sending the necessary munitions of war, lest by so doing he should "irritate" still further the people of South Carolina,—for what good purpose we may well ask, could he now be so anxious to dismantle one of the most important military dépôts in a State bordering on the South, if he had not first received notice from the Secessionists that the "ten-inch Columbiad guns" in question would be accepted as a favor, and duly turned against the United States if placed within reach of the revolutionary element?

Seventy-eight of these guns, it would seem, were originally intended for Newport, near Galveston Island, Texas, and the balance were to be mounted at Ship Island, near Balize, at the mouth of the Mississippi River. These are new forts recently built, but not yet supplied with artillery; and if the conduct of the President in reference to the Charleston defences, left us any room to hope that the new fortifications, if supplied with guns and other munitions of war, would be faithfully devoted to maintaining the authority of the United States, all good citizens would unite in condemning any action on the part of the people of Pittsburgh which could for a moment delay the execution of an object so much to be desired. But as the President has set his face against any resort to arms in the Southern States, though never hesitating to employ the troops of the Federal Government elsewhere, when required,—it is but right that we should know what are the forces of the garrisons now holding the points for which these guns have been ordered; are they competent to the defence of their positions; and are they under the command of officers who may be relied upon as faithful to the national cause, even if assailed by revolutionary movements on the part of the seceders?

Until these questions have been answered to the satisfaction of the public by those in authority, the people of Pittsburgh can hardly be held amenable to any very severe censures for their opposition to the dismantling of the Allegheny Arsenal. Secretary FLOYD does not command confidence, either in his public or private relations; and there is a general conviction that he would have no conscientious scruples against using his present position in the Government of the United States, for the benefit of those seceders whom he declares himself ready and willing to join after the 4th day of next March. By all means, if the President has at length summoned courage enough to place any Southern forts in good defensible condition, with a resolve to hold them in behalf of the Union against all enemies,—let him be furnished with the munitions for doing so with as much alacrity as possible. But until Mr. BUCHANAN does some public act, or makes some public retraction of his course in regard to the fortifications situate in Charleston harbor, he is not sufficiently entitled to popular or national confidence to be allowed without protest, at least, to remove the artillery and weapons of the Federal Government to points within easy and secure reach of those who are now menacing armed rebellion against the Constitution and laws of the United States.

The Object of Secession—Out at Last.

We ventured some days since to express the opinion that Secession was a political movement,—intended to secure certain political results:—that the seceding States were going out of the Union not *with any intent to stay out*,—but for the purpose of gaining a position from which they could press their demands upon the Federal Government with greater effect. We thought we detected signs of this in certain movements of the Southern States, and in declarations of some of the most prominent Coöperationists;—and it afforded, moreover, the only explanation of Mr. BUCHANAN'S remarkable official action, consistent with his sanity and his loyalty to the Union.

We find a very distinct corroboration of this opinion in the declaration of Judge HANDY, the Commissioner from Mississippi to the State of Maryland. He says:—

"Secession, is not intended to break up the present government, but to perpetuate it. We do not propose to go out by way of breaking up or destroying the Union as our fathers gave it to us, but we *go out for the purpose of getting further guarantees and security for our rights* * * * * Our plan is for the Southern States to withdraw from the Union, *for the present*, to allow amendments to the Constitution to be made, guaranteeing our just rights."

This is frank and explicit. The language in which it is couched is a little diplomatic,—but it can very easily be translated into English. It means that *Secession is a political trick*, intended to coerce the North into concessions which the South despairs of securing within the Union. So long as the Executive Department of the Government was in their hands, they were unwilling to relinquish their hold upon its patronage and its power. It could give them practically what they desired, although it could not incorporate their demands into the legislation of the country.

The election of Mr. LINCOLN has changed the aspect of affairs. They can no longer trust their influence in the General Government. Some bold push is necessary to save themselves if possible from utter defeat. "Out of the nettle, danger," they hope to "pluck the flower, safety." So they intend to secede,—not permanently, but only "*for the present*,"—in order to be enticed back again by the proffered concessions which hitherto they have sought in vain. Mr. BUCHANAN is evidently a party to this political plot. He knows the object of the Secession movement, and gives it his hearty concurrence. He looks upon it as the only way of securing the adoption of the recommendations of his Message. He is prepared, therefore, to help the States secede,—and then help negotiate them back into the Union again.

We venture to hint to Mr. BUCHANAN that this is a very dangerous experiment. It requires a good deal more ability than he possesses to carry it to a safe result. The people of the North are not remarkably fond of being bullied or cajoled, when the object of the operation is perfectly palpable. They will yield much less to a State out of the Union than to one in it,—to say nothing of the dangers of collision, which would put all negotiation out of the question until the contest was decided. If the Southern States secede, we have no doubt they will speedily be anxious to return; but if they ever do return, it will be with *less* Slavery, rather than more.

HOW POLITICAL EXTREMES MEET.—The perfect accord subsisting between the Fire-eaters of South Carolina and the extreme Abolitionists of the Lloyd Garrison school may be said to have reached its culmination in the announcement made last Monday by Messrs. RHETT, SPRATT, and other violent members of the South Carolina Secession Convention, that they regarded "the Fugitive Slave law as *unconstitutional*," and would, if they were Northern men, resist its execution. This is aid and comfort on a grand scale to the Abolitionists; but is not more than was fairly their due, in return for the countenance and warm advocacy of the right of secession in such papers as the *Anti-Slavery Standard* and kindred organs of the Abolition Party.

It is to be noted that Messrs. RHETT, SPRATT and Company never discovered, or at least never made public, the unconstitutionality of the Fugitive Slave law until they had placed their State in a position rendering it impossible for that law to be of any further benefit to their interests. There is also this grave error in the logic of their course—to wit: that secession was first advocated on the ground that a few Northern States had passed Bills inimical to the execution of the law for the return of fugitive Slaves; while the same gentlemen, having made this argument serve their first purpose, now precipitately change front and do their utmost to convince those very Northern States that they were right in passing the Personal Liberty bills so vehemently denounced a few weeks ago.

In this course on the part of the Palmetto Fire-eaters, the sensible men of the Border and other Slave States will be very apt to see only a ludicrous reproduction of that fable which tells of a fox whose tail had been cut off in a farmer's trap. The sly animal was more than enough humiliated by his position, until at last he had conceived the bright idea of advocating his own stump-tail style as the latest and most philosophic perfection of fox fashion. Having lost all the benefits of the Fugitive Slave law in the trap of secession, our friends of the blue rosette are now extremely anxious that all the other Southern States should "go and do likewise." It is a suggestion fully worthy of its originators, but not likely to meet with any very cordial acceptance from Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Kentucky or Missouri.

Imperial Funerals.

It is stated that the French Government is about to bring into France for interment the remains of the Empress MARIA LOUISE. The whirligig of time will never have done working its strange revenges. One would suppose that the vicissitudes of fortune ceased when humanity succumbed to the last enemy. But even after life's fitful fever, the great are not always allowed to sleep undisturbed. She who was born an Austrian Princess and married to the man who had done most injury to her country and family; she whose train was held by four unwilling Queens, who was mother of NAPOLEON'S son, who lived to see that son a prisoner in the city and custody of his own ancestors, his father in exile, and herself reduced to less than her original state; she who, after having been Empress of France and successor of JOSEPHINE, forgot this greatness to become the wife of a miserable Italian; who was even said to have received illicit advances, and who died in merited obscurity—she is now to be disturbed in her grave, and her ashes transported with Imperial honors to be laid by the side of the great man whose memory she had insulted.

The Austrian Archduchess will be brought back a second time to France; again she will be received with pomp and state; again she will be joined to him who was once master of Europe; again it is a Bonaparte whose summons the daughter of the Hapsburgs obeys.

The Sovereigns of France lead chequered lives—only one in nearly a century has died on the throne he ascended—but after death the poorest and humblest and most unfortunate of men hope for repose. Yet the descendants and successors of St. LOUIS were torn from their royal vaults, after lying there grim and cold for centuries, and the mad mob of the first Revolution rioted with their bones. NAPOLEON regathered the sacred relics which no divinity had hedged safely enough, and restored them to their original resting-place in the Church of St. Denis—hoping himself one day to join the august company. But a rock in St. Helena received him first, and then, years after, a king of another race brought back the mighty conqueror by permission of *his* conquerors. And now his bride, his faithless widow, who would never have consented to the act, is to rejoin her husband. The mockery of ceremonial and pomp will surround these fragments of a Queen unworthy of her greatness, while JOSEPHINE, the true, tender, faithful woman, who loved NAPOLEON before and after he was an Emperor, is not allowed a place in his sepulchre. Uneasy even in the grave lies the head that wears a crown.

One wonders whether the mighty monarch will not reproach the faithless spouse, as she once more takes her place by his side. One cannot but be impressed at the thought of this meeting of those whose fates have been so strangely sundered, and who are at last so strangely united now, when the union can neither avail nor disturb them. One wonders whether a new separation shall ever occur, or if the Emperor and Empress are to moulder away together in their dismal grandeur, until potentates and peasants are alike compelled to answer the summons of One greater than either.

ONE OF JOHN BULL'S IDIOSYNCRACIES.—John Bull is always in the right. This is the first article of his national faith. Nor is there anything very singular about it, for every nation has a comfortable fashion of relying on its own infallibility. But Bull carries the matter a good deal further than his neighbors. He not only considers himself right, but he regards every nation that differs from him and adopts a different policy from that which would best promote his interest, as not only wrong, but as wickedly and hopelessly perverse.

Fifteen years ago England was wedded to the theories of Protection. This was then the only policy fit for a nation that aimed to be independent. But John Bull saw fit to change his policy. He discarded Protection, and adopted Free Trade, greatly to his own commercial interest. Forthwith it became a marvel to his mind how any nation could be so stolid, and so wicked, as to persist in the policy of Protection. More than once has France been denounced by the London *Times* as an *immoral* nation—because she would not adopt the Free Trade notions of England. And the United States fares no better.

The *Times* has another article on the secession of South Carolina. So far as Slavery is concerned, the movement is pronounced senseless, absurd and unjustifiable. But South Carolina *has* a grievance which, if she had only thought of it, would have justified her action. She "has no right to turn the educated and moral inhabitants of New-England into negro catchers; *but she has a right to the advantages of free trade, from which she is debarred by a tariff devised for the benefit of the Northern manufacturers.*" Free trade happens to be for the interest of England: therefore South Carolina "has a right to its advantages,"—whatever may be the policy or the law of the United States.

Suppose we were to assert Ireland's right to an independent Parliament,—because we could make it for our interest that she should have one,—what would the *Times* say to such logic? Her claim to independence is infinitely stronger than that of South Carolina,—but as the interest of England is on the other side, the moral aspect of the question is very different.

GROUNDLESS PROSECUTIONS.—We commented a few days since on the impropriety of allowing prosecutions for petty assaults, in which the people are supposed to be the prosecuting party, to be settled or withdrawn by private individuals, upon whom the assaults may have been made; and we suggested a change of the statute allowing the complainant to withdraw the charge, by substituting in its stead a law making all assaults which are now less than felonies, merely the ground of civil suits, while felonious assaults should remain as at present liable to criminal prosecutions, which the complainant cannot quash. We learn that one of the criminal Justices in this City, whose experience has hitherto suggested many very commendable reforms in the criminal practice, designs to press upon the next Legislature the passage of a measure which will effect the desired result of preventing the entry of numerous complaints never intended to be prosecuted, by more effective means than those which we suggested.

The plan proposed is to allow complaints for assault to be withdrawn only on the payment of a moderate fee, sufficient to repay the public for the expense incurred. Such a plan as this, while it would not savor at all of selling justice, since the real prosecution of a man accused would be free of expense to the complainant, would free the Court from the petty complaints of wives against their husbands, made with no design of pressing a prosecution, but simply for the purpose of subjecting them to the inconvenience of a night in the Tombs, and the disgrace of a trial on the next morning.

"WEAKNESS IN THE HEAD."—Such is the character given by the English journals at late advices, to the State of South Carolina. They say, "South Carolina is the ill-tempered State of the Union. She has always been troubled with a weakness in the head."

Whatever may be said of the past, the best friends of our non-reflecting sister at the South are reluctantly and sadly compelled to acknowledge that she has now fully and foully earned for herself that humiliating stigma. A selfish, reckless, and defiant spirit, is all that she has shown from the beginning of the present unhappy agitation between the sections—to culminate at last in an act, the blundering folly of which may well incite men to ask, "Are her people sane?" and the palpable and lamentable weakness of which will, we very much fear, expose her to the jeering ridicule of foreign and unsympathizing foes. She is selfish, because she has insulted her neighboring States of the South by a haughty manifestation of indifference to their interests, and to their expressed wishes in regard to the great, the terrible emergencies which she, ostentatiously and madly, would force them to meet. She must take the lead singly and alone; she must win the glory (?) and then other States must follow her example, chiefly to come to her assistance. She is reckless, because she has shut her eyes and taken a leap in the dark, which may bring ruin with it to the very "institution" she is seeking to protect; and she is defiant—with the childish bravery of an infant that strikes its mother in the face—while lying completely at the mercy of the great Power she has insulted and repudiated.

And what is the cause of her last act of treason? She has sought to dissolve her connection with the best Government on earth—a prosperous and mighty nation—from which, as the great leading Power of the age in freedom and civilization, she derives all her importance—and she does this simply because she has sustained a political defeat, in a contest into which she entened willingly and without any of the complaints which her ordinance of disunion now puts forward, and which was begun and ended strictly in accordance with the Constitution and laws of the United States. With a silly and altogether needless haste, she blindly cast aside the protection and the benefit derived from this good Government, without pausing to reflect even for a moment upon any plan for a new one; and her Senators and other public men, with a rare shamelessness, stand up in their Disunion Convention—the details of which would be farcical to us in their character, were they not so pitiable and so deplorable—and tell the country of the infamy and treachery of the officers of the Federal Government within their State, and of the treasonable aid of the trembling old man who can do nothing but weep and pray and plot at Washington.

But they must remember that all these things are matters of history, and the signers of that false parchment ordinance will be compelled to pay no enviable price to future chroniclers for the part they have taken in concocting that document. For a deliberative body of civilized, Christian, public leaders, the historian may challenge the political annals of all time to parallel the utter absence of all qualities which go to make up statesmanship—intellect, calmness, wisdom, moderation, patriotism, courage—which has distinguished the action of the first men of South Carolina in 1860. They will be remembered as a body of men who were singularly and unpardonably ignorant of the spirit of the age in which they lived, and to whom the destinies of South Carolina were, unfortunately for herself, committed—as men who shamed their manhood by treating questions of the most solemn earthly interest in the fashion of a squad of frightened school-boys, who cried "Ghost, ghost!" until they became terror-stricken, and then blew out the light to save themselves from harm. But even foolish school-boys know that they are safer from ghosts in the light than in the dark.

Murder in Troy.

TROY, Tuesday, Dec. 25.

Mr. HORACE B. SARGENT, bookkeeper for the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad, and one of our most estimable citizens, was murdered and robbed, in First-street, near St. John's Church, about 10 o'clock last evening. The assassin was seen standing over the body by a young man named BURNS, but fled on his approach. The deceased had a fearful gash on the back of his head, and his physicians are certain that his death could not have been caused by accident. The utmost excitement exists in reference to the murder, and a special meeting of the Common Council has been called. The city authorities offer a reward of $500 for the arrest of the murderer.

Fatal Accident in Albany.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Dec. 25.

This morning, while Mr. FRANCIS D. HOLBROOK, leather inspector, was at work in HUMPHREY'S SONS' store, he fell through a hatchway, between twenty and thirty feet, and was almost instantly killed.

Fires.

FIRE IN FULTON-STREET.—Between nine and ten o'clock last night a fire broke out in the brick building No. 77 Fulton-street, occupied by JNO. M. WHITFIELD, plumber, on the first floor, HAPPERTT & MCCUE, manufacturers of corks, on the second and third floors, and H. W. KING, manufacturer of leather belts, on the fourth floor. The fire originated on the second floor, and thence extending to the roof, communicated with the adjoining building No. 75, the two upper stories of which were burned out. No. 75 was occupied by DECORI & MANUBRA, importers of Italian prints. The building in which the fire originated was all destroyed, save the first floor. Owing to the confusion and the absence of the occupants, we were unable to obtain an account of the losses or insurances. The total loss will not fall short of $15,000.

FIRE IN A DRY GOODS STORE.—About midnight of Monday, a fire occurred in the dry goods store No. 181 Eighth-avenue, occupied by MORRIS ROSSARS. Before the flames could be put out, damage to the extent of about $1,500 was done to the stock, which was insured for $12,000 in various City companies. How the fire originated did not transpire.

FIRE IN A DWELLING.—Yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in the dwelling-house of ex-Police Commissioner BAILEY, No. 78 East-Twenty-eighth-street, in consequence of a coal of fire falling from the grate upon the floor of the parlor. Damage $1,000 by fire and water. Insured in the American Insurance Company.

Arrivals in the City.

Honorables M. Butterfield, of Utah Territory, Henry Wilson of Massachusetts, W. C. Reynolds of Pennsylvania, D. S. Walbridge of Michigan, are at the Astor House.

Gen. David Colton of California, G. F. Frost of New-Orleans, C. H. Ogle of the U. S. A., and Lieutenants Stilwell and Morris, Dr. Lining, J. D. Murray and T. B. Stump, of the U. S. Navy, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

H. J. Hart and family of Australia, Mlles. Aline Delanger and Bertha Moul of Paris, and J. Arnot and family of Elmira, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Col. C. C. Hicks and Lieut. Moore, of the Italian Army, are at the Lafarge House.

Judge Helfenstein of Pennsylvania, Capt. Lockwood of the United States Navy, P. Phillips and E. M. Benjamin of Paris, and M. Carrere and family of Rio de Janeiro, S. A., are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

G. H. Kunoth and lady, of Lyons, France, L. Schnarr of Aachen, Germany, and E. Egg of Switzerland, are at the Hotel Diez.

Sir Charles Isben of Glasgow, Scotland, and G. Shaw of Haddenfield, England, are at the Everett House.

CHRISTMAS DAY.

How it was Observed in this City, Brooklyn and Jersey City.

Services in the Churches and Sunday Schools.

Festivals at the Charitable Institutions.

A JOYFUL HOLIDAY.

If Christmas "only comes but once a year," it is certainly one of the most eventful festivals of the year, viewed in a secular light only, and without reference to its high origin. Members of scattered families who do not meet on the Fourth, or at New-Year's, manage, if it be at all practicable, to come together on this occasion. It seems, indeed, to be everybody's birthday, and that each and all of them had called to wish the customary "happy returns."

A finer day for the festival than yesterday, could not have been had, if we had been permitted the selection of it. It was just cold enough to be invigorating and no more. The sun smiled upon it. The earth was dry, and responded with a healthy, tingling motion to the foot's pressure. Stores were mostly closed, and the streets were alive with people. We should be sorry to dampen the enthusiasm of any of our Southern friends, but candor compels us to state that those people were not unusually sad, in fact, were not, to all appearance, sad at all, unless merry countenances, breaking into smiles and laughter, vivacious tongues, and all the signs of "going to have a day of it," are indicative of grief. As far as concerned "secession," it was a subject of gratulation with them that they were enabled to secede from business for a day. Evidently, New-York is not yet ruined, nor if yesterday be a criterion, expects to be. For ourselves, we never saw indications of a jollier Christmas.

The Churches (Catholic and Episcopal) were well attended, and, with their beautiful decorations of evergreens and pots and vases of flowers, presented a beautiful appearance. We were particularly struck with those of St. Paul's and Trinity. The chimes from the latter edifice made hurrying people pause to listen, and walk away with a slow step, the modulations still ringing in their ears. The tide of travel was unceasing all day long, and one wondered when the turkey, beef, mince pie, plum pudding, and other "creatur' fixins" were disposed of. Everybody seemed continually on the move. Every mode of conveyance was seized upon from an early to a very late hour,—stages were full, cars were —— well, not full, that does not convey an adequate notion of the fact. Let us simply state that patient and enduring people were packed inside of them, much after the fashion of sardines, and that without, those who could not get in, hung on to them in clusters, like bees. How the conductor managed to collect his fares, has been a source of amazement to us ever since; and failing to solve the puzzle, we have come to the conclusion that the several companies gratuitously resigned their vehicles to the use of the public for the holiday, and, in the noblest manner, forebore to collect the customary half-time.

Slowly walking along ourselves, we had glimpses, towards nightfall, of happy faces, in well-furnished basements, (they had neglected to close the blinds,) of a table groaning under dantiest fare, of a glowing fire, and a hallowed home-look about it which only Christmas gives. Not even Thanksgiving Day seems to bring with it such a realization of comfort, and such indescribable delights and associations as does old Father Christmas—he of the holly crown and snowy beard of eighteen centuries' growth.

We had other glimpses, also, and they were painful ones. There were other basements, and many of them, unfortunately, to whose occupants almost a meal of any kind would have been a luxury. It is good to state that, as far as our inquiries went, benevolence was never more ample and bountiful, while thousands whom the world has treated roughly, whether from their own fault or from other causes, were enabled to spend the day as one of festivity, through the instrumentality of those benevolent persons who have founded, and still maintain and direct, our various Charitable Institutions. To some of these we refer more directly elsewhere.

At night, all the places of amusement were well-patronized. In the streets there was very little disorderly conduct. Altogether, notwithstanding lugubrious predictions to the contrary, Christmas in this City, Brooklyn, and Jersey City was a success. The dullness of the times seemed to have little effect on the bounties of the table, the visits of Santa Claus, and "the giving of gifts."

AT CENTRAL PARK.

Thousands of skaters, armed with the implements of their amusement, yesterday, marched up to the Central Park,—and then marched down again. They found, when they arrived there, that the ball was not up and that their sport was. Though the water in the centre of the Pond was partially congealed, the bridge of ice was not so securely fastened to the banks as to render it pleasant or safe to venture upon it, and the apparent strength of the structure in all its parts gave promise rather of a sudden bath than of upholding anybody in skating on Christmas Day. The King of Cold, who has but to breathe his wish with his icy breath, and instantly all things are frozen, had an object,—depend upon it,—in withholding his assent to the designs of the skaters. In his calendar, the good Saint Nicholas has the place of a revered one, and the day dedicated to him was intended to be spent at the fireside,—in social reunions around the hearth of home,—and not in Arctic expeditions on runners, in which one may engage most any day or evening for the next two months. The myriad men, matrons and maidens who visited the Park yesterday were, for the most part, either homeless, at a distance from home, or too homely to have home, family or friends. They were, in a great measure, individuals of that great floating population, which leaving home and kindred in all parts of the country and world, has gathered in the Metropolis in pursuit of pelf and for the support of boarding-houses. They exist but do not live, or live in such a sort as if they reserved all the substantial enjoyments of life for the day in which they shall have acquired wealth or ceased to live at all. To the disappointed skaters we can only say that the ice in the pond is in a fair way to become skate-worthy, and if the cold weather "keeps on" they will soon be enabled to cut their S's and,—the unskillful ones,—to mark their Pegasus it to their heart's content. It is cold comfort, certainly, but it is the best we can give them. Veteran observers yesterday regarded the frozen nucleus in the pond

"With that stern joy which *skaters* feel
In ice that's worthy of their steel."

A few more days like yesterday and the summer of their discontent will be turned to glorious winter.

IN THE CHURCHES.

The Episcopal and Roman Catholic Churches of this City celebrated the day according to their usual custom, and the attendance was unusually large.

At Trinity Church there was a full choral service at 11 o'clock, at which time the church was crowded to its utmost capacity, and hundreds of people were waiting about the doors for a chance to get within hearing. Before the service commenced the choir sang the following Christmas carrol, composed expressly for the festival, by Mr. CUTLER, the director of the music, the words being by Rev. Dr. OGILBY:

CHRISTMAS CAROL.

The Children in the Temple.

Choir.—Hosanna to King David's Son,
Descended from the Heavenly throne;
In Christmas songs we hail His birth,
Who brought salvation to the earth.
Chorus.—Hosanna to King David's Son!
(Organ.)
Hosanna to King David's Son!
Hosanna in the highest. (The chimes.
Choir.—Hosanna to the newborn child,
Of virgin mother, meek and mild;
In manger cradle see Him laid,
By whom the earth and heavens were made.
Chorus.—Hosanna to the Wonderful!
(Organ.)
Hosanna to the Wonderful!
Hosanna in the highest! (The chimes.)
Choir.—Hosanna to the incarnate Word,
In Bethlehem born! The mighty God!
Our hearts and tongues with joy should raise
Their glad hosannas to His praise!
Chorus.—Hosanna to the mighty God,
(Organ.)
Hosanna to the mighty God;
Hosanna in the highest! (The chimes.)
Choir.—With shepherds on Judea's plains,
With angels in their nobler strains;
Let our hosannas joyful rise,
To join the anthems of the skies!
Chorus.—Hosanna, everlasting Father.
(Organ.)
Hosanna, everlasting Father;
Hosanna in the highest. (The chimes.)
Choir.—Let every nation, every voice,
In merry Christmas songs rejoice;
Old men and babes in Zion sing,
That Christ is born to be her King!
Chorus.—Hosanna to the Prince of Peace!
(Organ.)
Hosanna to the Prince of Peace;
Hosanna in the highest! (The chimes.)

Rev. OGILBY then read the exhortation and intoned the first part of the service to the creed (the Nicene). Rev. Dr. VINTON intoned the prayers. Rev. Dr. OGILBY read the lessons and the epistle. Rev. Dr. VINTON intoned the ante-communion service, and read the Gospel. The sermon was also preached by Rev. Dr. VINTON from the following texts:

Glory to God in the highest, and on earth, peace, good will to men.—Luke xi, 14.

Think not that I am come to send peace on earth; I came not to send peace but a sword.—Matt. x, 34.

The apparent contradiction, but real harmony of these two texts were the theme of the discourse.

The musical part of the services at Trinity was very fine. Mr. CUTLER presided at the organ, and in the choir were twenty choristers, equally divided on the *Decani* and *Cantori* side. All the chants, psalms, &c., were chanted antiphonally, the full choir coming in with excellent effect on the *Gloria*. The *Venite* was sung to the Gregorianton 8. The proper Psalms (19, 45, 85,) to Anglican chants. The service (*Te Deum* and *Jubilate*) was BOYCE, in A. The Anthem was from HANDEL'S Messiah: "O thou that tellest glad tidings," &c.

The solo of the anthem was admirably sustained by Master HUBBARD, one of the choristers, and the chorus was very full.

After the *Te Deum*, the *Gloria in Excelsis* was sung. The communion was then administered to a large number of persons.

The interior of the church was decorated with a profusion of tastefully arranged evergreens, giving it the appearance rather of a primitive forest than of a "temple made with hands," from whose "long drawn aisle and fretted vault the pealing anthem swelled the note of praise."

At Grace Church the congregation was larger, if possible, than at Trinity, and the services, though different, were not less interesting. The music, which is the main feature of the Christmas festivals, was less ecclesiastical, but more ornate than at Trinity, and was thus more in keeping with the florid brilliancy of the edifice itself. The following was the programme of the music:

Venite—MORGAN.
Gloria Patri—MOSENTHAL.
Jubilate Deo—BERGE.
Recitations—From HANDEL'S "Messiah," by Mrs. BODSTEIN and chorus.

The services were conducted by the Rector of the church, Rev. Dr. TAYLOR, who also preached the sermon.

After the sermon the "*Inflamatus*," from ROSSINI'S "*Stabat Mater*," was sung by Mrs. BODSTEIN and chorus.

At St. George's the services were conducted by Rev. Dr. TYNG, and the Christmas music included an Anthem, by HARRIS; the *Venite*, a *Gloria Patri*, by KING, the organist; *Te Deum*, by JACKSON; and *Jubilate*, by GREATOREX.

At the Church of the Incarnation, the music included an Anthem by Jno. GOSS, "Behold I bring you glad tidings;" a *Te Deum* and Anthem by Mr. HOPKINS, the organist, and a *Jubilate* by CLARKE, all of which were sung by a double choir.

In the Catholic Churches the day was observed in the usual manner, and all of them were filled to overflowing.

At St. Francis Xavier's, in Sixteenth-street, a new mass composed for the occasion by the eminent organist, Mons. BERGE, was produced for the first time, and with fine effect.

AT THE SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

To the juveniles, one of the most eventful features of Christmas celebration is the recurrence of the Sunday School rejoicings. Among the Episcopal Churches, more especially, the care taken to render the occasion of interest to the Sabbath School attendants, makes Christmas doubly welcome: yet the participation of nearly all denominations makes the festivities in this regard, nearly universal. Nor was the good old custom slighted yesterday, as the ruddy cheeks and prevalent smiles of the rising generation testified. The excitement of home introduction to Santa-Claus was but preliminary to the congregation in the Sunday School, where tokens of remembrance or entertaining exercises made the day memorable. In a number of cases several schools combined and produced a variety of youthful talent to characterize the exhibitions. Of this ilk was the concert of consolidated schools in the Allen-street M. E. Church, under the superintendence of Mr. HORACE WATERS, at which even children of a larger growth found ample food for amusement. The Anniversary of the Eighteenth-street Methodist Episcopal Sunday School and the Festival of the East River Industrial School, were also noteworthy; and, for their timely remembrance of youthful, innocent enjoyments, eminently calculated to please Him who said: "Suffer the little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

AT THE ISLAND INSTITUTIONS.

Ample arrangements were made by the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections for the customary festivities at the institutions under their charge, and the whole was carried out in the most gratifying manner to the inmates both on Randall's Island and also at the Lunatic Asylum. Messrs. DRAPER and BELL personally superintended the proceedings. The children on Randall's Island at an early hour assembled in the large play-house, where they were addressed by Messrs. DRAPER and BELL. A large number of books were presented to the boys and girls, and toys and cakes were distributed to the two hundred and sixty sick children in the hospital. The smile of satisfaction which lit up the faces of these poor little ones as they each received their present, was delightful to see. An extra dinner of poultry, pies and cakes was provided; the boys made addresses, the girls sung a Christmas anthem, and made recitations. There was a large number of visitors, who manifested great delight at the happy spectacle. At the Lunatic Asylum there was also an interesting time. The whole interior of the building was decorated with Christmas Evergreens, and an entertainment was provided under the care of Dr. RANNEY, the physician. An extra fare, consisting of pies, cakes, &c., was dispensed. Messrs DRAPER and BELL attended and took part in the festivities. Dr. VALENTINE, the well-known Ventriloquist and comic delineator, entertained the company with some of his inimitable characters, which produced unbounded mirth and enjoyment. At the Almshouse they had the usual augmentation of regular fare which it is customary to dispense on Christmas Day. In a word, the anniversary was never better attended, or more highly enjoyed by the beneficiaries of the City on the Islands.

AT THE FIVE POINTS.

Christmas,—as, in fact, all the holidays of the year—is a day on which the cockles of the heart of many an aged and at other times miserable resident of the Five Points, are unwontedly warmed by pious exhortations and encouragements to well doing, as well as by a plentiful supply of poultry, pudding, pastry and preserves. On such occasions the savory smell of the roastings and boilings and bakings, and otherwise cookings, exert their usual influence, even upon the denizens of that region of all that is blasphemous and vile. Their ears and their stomachs are astonished by what they hear and eat, and they become as lambs. Enter the Chapel of the House of Industry, or of the "Ladies' Home Mission," any time within two hours of dinner, and if you have not been there before, you will inevitably arrive at the conclusion that a "great revival" must have taken place suddenly, and that the Five Points, above all other localities, is the place where all the people attend Divine Service, without respect to creeds or denominations. Such is the power of poultry. But it is not the aged and middle-aged alone who appreciate the occasion, and derive great comfort from it. The children, too, swarm in and around the institutions named, and sniff the odorous atmosphere, with unspeakable yearnings to be within. They listen eagerly to the orators, expecting every moment, while they tell of the happiness in store for those who lead a virtuous life, that turkey pie and candy will receive prominent mention in that connection. And yesterday was no exception to the rule. The inmates and regular attendants at both institutions were served first, and plentifully, by a large number of the benevolent, who are pleased to spend their days in ministering to the comforts of the poor. Then came the occasional applicants for meals; and they, too, were served plentifully from the same store, and by the same hands—and there was enough for all. The dinner and presents to the children—several hundred of them—at the "House of Industry" was furnished by the "Church of the Ascension," and a better one never was served there or more enjoyed. At the "Ladies' Home Mission" the good things, as usual, were bountifully supplied by the benevolent, and vastly enjoyed by as many as could be served, although this charity does not make as much of Christmas as of Thanksgiving Day. At both places addresses appropriate to the occasion were made to the people, and the children of the schools enhanced the general interest by singing and recitations.

THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

Yesterday was passed by the inmates of this excellent institution without any remarkable occurrence to vary the monotony of their every-day life, except that the children were treated to a dinner of turkey and pudding, all other resources having been exhausted on Thanksgiving Day. To say that the children enjoyed their dinner, would be doing injustice to themselves, and to the kind ladies who have charge of them. In the evening, Christmas trees were prepared, from which each inmate drew some prize, and it would have gladdened the heart of any mother to have witnessed the rapturous delight with which each toy, however trivial, was received. It was quite worth a Christmas dinner to see the really beautiful, neatly dressed children, who owe their all to the charitable ladies who have established and taken charge of this institution—for there were some there who might challenge comparison with the best born and first-born of the City. The evening, after the distribution of gifts, was passed in recitations, singing, &c., in which the inmates alone took part, and which were listened to with pleasure by scores of friends of the institution.

THE COLORED HOME.

At the Colored Home, on Fifth avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, the day was made as it should have been, a holiday; but here, as in other Institutions, Thanksgiving Day had used up the sympathy of generous donors. The children, numbering 220, of whom 96 are girls, were treated to a dinner of roast turkey and pudding, but beyond that had nothing whereby to remember the day or the occasion.

THE HOME FOR AGED AND INFIRM LADIES.

At the Home for aged and infirm ladies, in Forty-second-street, near Eighth avenue, the day passed as do other holidays, except that an extra dinner, provided by the liberality of a lady contributing member, was served, and the inmates were made happy in the consciousness that they had not been forgotten.

CHRISTMAS IN BROOKLYN.

AT THE CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, &C.

Christmas was more generally observed in Brooklyn yesterday than ever before. Nearly all places of business were closed and the people generally, old and young, devoted themselves to holiday amusements. The Roman Catholic and Episcopal Churches made the occasion one of special interest by imposing ceremonies in their several churches. In some of the churches services were commenced as early as 12 o'clock on Monday night, but in most of them at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, and continued at intervals until 10½ o'clock A. M., when High Mass was celebrated at the Church of the Assumption, corner of York and Jay streets. MOZART'S Twelfth Mass was performed with great effect by Mrs. CLARK, soprano; E. B. CADLEY, tenor; Mr. ZUNGFREY, bass; Miss CLARK, alto; assisted by a heavy chorus. At St. Peter's Church, in Hicks near Degraw street, Generalis Mass was performed under the direction of Mr. MELVILLE. HAYDEN'S No. 2 was performed at the Debevoise-street Church, under the direction of Mr. HOFFMAN. The ceremonies in these churches were witnessed by a large number of people belonging to other religious denominations, attracted thither by the imposing character of the exercises.

The Twelfth Anniversary of the Juvenile Missionary Society connected with the Sands-street M. E. Church, was celebrated last evening. The exercises consisted of music, recitations and addresses by Bishop DURBIN and Commander FOOTE, of the United States Navy. The children of the De Kalb-avenue Church also had an entertainment, and a large number of presents were distributed. Services were had in the York-street M. E. Church, at 10 o'clock A. M., when addresses were made by Rev. Dr. WISE and Rev. Mr. SANDS. Also, singing by the Sabbath-school children. The Mission Sunday-school of the Strong-place Baptist Church gave a sacred concert last evening, in connection with their Annual Christmas Festival, when 1,000 presents were distributed. Fairs were given in the State street Congregational Church, Hanson-place M. E. Church, and in various other churches of that denomination.

Outside of the churches, also, there were various festive gatherings. The day pleasant, people walked, talked, and skated, several ponds in the immediate vicinity affording a fine opportunity for enjoying the latter exercise. Nothing occurred to mar the pleasures of the day.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOLARS ENJOYING THEMSELVES.

Plymouth Church, the pastorate of HENRY WARD BEECHER, is an institution in this part of the world. Of its peculiarities we do not intend to speak generally, but of one of its peculiarities we cannot refrain from speaking, else our record of how Christmas was spent in Brooklyn would be incomplete.

Attached to the Church is a Sunday School of some five hundred children, whose instruction furnishes food for thought and labor to a large force of teachers, male and female. Once a year they have a picnic, once a year they have a jubilee, and once a year they have a frolic such as they had last night, and of which we give a brief account below.

The handbills called it a Christmas entertainment, and the programme embraced—songs, dialogues, tableaux vivants, colloquies and recitations.

The *dramatis personæ* were generally children taken from the school, though in several instances older parties assumed the positions, and we would recommend, that as experience shows that the old folks are failures, and the young ones successes, it would be well hereafter to confine the *rôles* to juvenile performers.

The entertainment opened with a voluntary on the organ by JOHN ZUNDEL, the organist of the Church. In spite of a most execrable organ, Mr. ZUNDEL succeeded in giving one of those exquisite voluntaries for which he has a more than Metropolitan fame. A Christmas carol was sung tolerably well, and applauded vociferously. A tableau and dialogue representing Moses before Pharoah was well done, but we query whether the original made his appearance before the great Egyptian king with a Roman cross on his shoulder and with gilt spangles all over his clothes.

The meeting of King Solomon with Her Majesty of Sheba, was a good thing. The King got himself into a position hardly compatible with our ideas of Court etiquette, but as one of the attendants remarked, they seemed to be having a cozy time.

A musical tableau of the visit of "The Wise Men" was very interesting. Sundry ladies, popularly supposed to be angels, were concealed in the garret, whence issued the angelic song prior to the disclosure of the infant Christ and a most loveable Madonna, surrounded by "The Wise Men."

A most lamentable exhibition of bad taste was made in what seemed to be a comic representation of a very serious subject. The occasion was at the time of Peter's denial of his adherence to Christ, and when he was overwhelmed with remorse at the crowing of the cock. Unfortunately, the person who did the cock was unfamiliar with the *modus operandi*, and when he gave utterance to his feeble crow, Peter and the audience burst into a roar.

"Our Father in Heaven" was most exquisite. Nearly a dozen little children appeared in the reverent attitude of supplication, and sang very sweetly a versification of the Lord's Prayer.

"The Landing of the Pilgrims", was very fine, and the audience vehemently insisted upon its repetition. But the height of patriotic feeling was excited when the outraged boys of Boston in the colonial days called upon Gen. GAGE to complain of his troops who had broken up their skating ground. To be sure the introduction of the *United States flag* and the awkward action of a rather *Green-Gage*, marred somewhat the effect; but the rousing enthusiasm with which the juvenile spectators received it, evinced the gratifying fact that the spirit of '76 has not wholly died out.

Some striking points in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" were well illustrated by the little MYERS children, who, however, brought to their aid the advantages of a professional education.

Mrs. HASKELL, the leading alto singer in the church choir, displayed great dramatic power in the pantomimic personification of the emotions—Horror, Revenge, Despair, Submission, Hope—which were supposed to be the phases of mind through which a mother passed on the discovery of her murdered child.

But the best thing on the programme was "The Schoolmaster" and his pupils, too—of ye olden time—representing one of the pedagogues of our grandfathers' day, who, surrounded by his scholars, endeavored, rod in hand, to drive them up and down the alphabetic scale.

With but few exceptions the entertainment passed off finely—the house was rammed, jammed, crammed and crowded, and everybody seemed tickled as Punch. A comical representation of "Zekiel's Courtship" preceded the Benediction, or rather the appropriate ending of "Thanks to God for every blessing," which was sung by each and every man, woman and child, with heart, tongue and energetic vim.

CHRISTMAS IN JERSEY CITY.

HOW IT WAS OBSERVED.

Christmas-day was commemorated in Jersey City in the usual manner. Services were held in most of the churches in the morning, and many of the Sabbath Schools held their anniversary meetings. The children and other inmates of the Almshouse were provided with a bountiful dinner of turkeys, chickens and other good things, the contributions of the citizens, who were present in large numbers to witness the enjoyment produced by their generous donations. The Hudson Guard partook of a company dinner,—as is their custom on this day,—which was participated in by many City officals and other invited guests.

The ponds about the City were covered with skaters from early morn till night, each vieing with the other in displaying their agility upon the ice.

Very few drunken persons were seen in the streets. No arrests of importance were made by the police.

CHRISTMAS IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 25.

Christmas in this city generally passed off very pleasantly and quietly. The religious and social features of festivities were marred by a fatal shooting affair. EDWARD PEPLO was shot by WM. MURPHY at a tavern early this morning. MURPHY is the same person who stabbed BUCKY NEAL some time since. PEPLO died during the day.

FIREMEN'S CHALLENGE.—We hear that Franklin Engine Co., No. 3, of Brooklyn, has challenged any hand-engine in the City of New-York, and that some of the members of the Exempt Engine Co. have accepted the challenge, and have named the old Hay Wagon against any hand-engine in the City of Brooklyn for $250 or upwards.

Holiday Clothing

FOR

MEN AND BOYS,

AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE.

We have determined to close out the balance of our Winter stock at

A DEDUCTION OF

10 PER CENT.

BELOW MARKED PRICES.

SMITH BROTHERS,

Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-st.

A. Rumrill & Co.,

NO. 264 BROADWAY.

The right kind of a Present for the HOLIDAYS.

One of those fine-adjusted and Chronometrically-rated three-quarter plate American Watches, of the new series, made by the

AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY,

OF WALTHAM, MASS.

THE FINEST AND MOST DURABLE TIME-KEEPERS EVER MADE.

For sale, until Jan. 1, AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, by

A. RUMRILL & CO.,

No. 264 Broadway.

Holiday Present.

A WHEELER AND WILSON SEWING MACHINE,

At the reduced prices and with the new improvements, will prove a most acceptable present to a mother, wife, sister or friend.

Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Holidays.—The best place to purchase a PURE article of Candy, Sugar-plums, &c., &c., is at the Old Chambers-st. Candy Manufactory, corner of Chambers and Hudson sts. All the articles purchased at this establishment are warranted PURE, and free from all adulteration. Established in 1806, it has for more than fifty years been celebrated for the superiority of its manufactures. RIDLEY & CO. are determined to keep up with the demand; but our advice is to call early and get supplied.

FANCY BOXES, CORNETS, SACS, &c., suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

At Retail until the 31st of December.

WHOLESALE STOCK OF MUSICAL BOXES AND SWISS WATCHES.

Comprising a great variety of gentlemen's and ladies' Watches, with plain, engraved and enameled cases, by the best makers. PAILLARD & MARTIN,

No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York, (up stairs.)

Important to Ale Drinkers.—Celebrated Ales on draught, Bass' India Pale, Whitwell's English Burton, Guinness' Dublin Porter, Gauls' Golden Ale, Howard and Fuller's Spring Water, Amsdell's Diamond; all drawn in Philadelphia style, at the "Mansion House," No. 78 Franklin-st., four doors west of Broadway.

G. E. MENDUM, Proprietors.

The Most Useful Holiday Present.

GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINE,

$40 and upward—No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

GIVE THE BEST.

Baby-Tender.—Parents should examine Dr. BROWN'S PATENT SPRING BABY-TENDER—a new and admirable article of BABY and NURSERY furniture; it is an unequaled Holiday Present for mothers and children. Call at No. 510 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Squire & Lander

Sell Real Gold Jewelry and English Sterling Silver Ware, 5 per cent. and Diamonds 10 per cent. less than any other house in the City. No. 97 Fulton-st., near William.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS OFFICE, No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) opposite the church. Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Shoulder Braces and Supporters, and imported Suspensory Bandages. A lady in attendance.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail.*—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway, Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade. Open during the evening until Jan. 1.

Linen Collars made to Order,

At short notice and in any style, by UNION ADAMS,

No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

Dress Shirts made to Order,

In the very best style, and as wanted, by UNION ADAMS,

No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

Under Garments and Hosiery

Made to order At UNION ADAMS',

No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

Buy all your Liquors for Medicinal and family use at the old 15th-st. Distillery, established in 1832. No. 255 West 15th-st.

CHARLES WHITE, Proprietor.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!!

Finkle and Lyon's Sewing Machines

At reduced prices. Full satisfaction warranted. 538 Broadway, New-York, and 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and newly-invented Wig factory. No. 16 Bond-st.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory. No. 16 Bond-st.

Wigs and Toupees, newly invented, of extra fine workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Hurrah for the Holidays,

Presents for the Million at White's Hat and Cap Emporium No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church-Furs. Furs, retailed at wholesale prices.

Skates to Let.—An assortment of fine English SKATES, for Gentlemen and Ladies, to let at reasonable charges. No. 12 John st., up stairs.

DIED.

YERKS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 25, after a short illness, SUSANNAH, relict of John Yerks, aged 80 years, 1 month and 17 days.

Notice of the funeral will be given in to morrow's papers.

BEACH.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 24, after a short illness, CLARA J., wife of Dr. John Beach, in the 30th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 83 West 26th st., on Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock.

☞ St. Louis and Cincinnati papers please copy.

STORES.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 25, ISABEL MADDINE, only child of Richard A. and Cornelia K. Storrs, (grand daughter of Walter Keeler,) aged 7 years and 11 months.

His remains will be taken to North Salem, Westchester County, N. Y., for interment. Funeral on Thursday, at that place, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Express train (Harlem Railroad) leaves 26th st. station at 7 o'clock A. M. for Croton Falls.

DAY.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 24, suddenly, MARTHA, wife of William T. Day, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of the McDougal st. Baptist Church, the members of Olive Branch Lodge No. 5, I. O. O. F., and the active and honorary members of Excelsior Hose Company No. 14, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, 27th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 28 Carlton-st., without further invitation.

DARLING.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 23, ROBERT, only son of Robert and Jeanie Darling, aged 4 years, 3 months and 20 days.

His remains were taken to Greenwood for interment.

MARTIN.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Dec. 23, JAMES MARTIN, aged 50 years.

His friends and acquaintances, and the members of Washington Lodge, No. 21, of Free and Accepted Masons, are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 154 2d-av.

PHILLIPS.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 23, ANNA KING, wife of Howard C. Phillips, and daughter of Hezekiah King, of Bristol, Penn.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the First Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Phillips') 5th-av., on Wednesday, Dec. 26, at 1 o'clock P. M.

CARSON.—In South Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 25, at her residence, No. 50 Carrol-st., ELIZA A., wife of Joseph Carson, aged 32 years, 1 month 16 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, Dec. 28, without further notice.

FREEMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 25, ROBERT ROSMAN, son of Solomon Freeman, aged 14 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, Dec. 26, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from No. 278 Union-st., Brooklyn.

DRAKE.—In Brooklyn, on Christmas morning, Dec. 25, JAMES, only child of Jno. J. and Alethia M. Drake, in the 5th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from St. Andrew's Church, New-York-av., near Fulton-av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SHEARWOOD.—In New-Rochelle, on Monday, Dec. 24, Mrs. SUSANNAH SHEARWOOD, relict of Jonathan Shearwood, in the 73d year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the M. E. Church in New-Rochelle Village, on Wednesday, Dec. 26, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HARMONY.—On Tuesday, Dec. 25, LOUISA, widow of John P. Harmony, in the 76th year of her age.

SWAIN.—In Sing Sing, on Sunday, Dec. 23, of paralysis, Mrs. JERUSHA EVARTS SWAIN, in the 67th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son, James B. Swain, near Sing Sing, on Wednesday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Sing Sing on the arrival of the 11 o'clock train from New York. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

A PATENT HOUSE BROOM.

EASE AND ECONOMY COMBINED.

EVERYBODY SHOULD TRY ONE.

Manufactured by D. M. SMITH, No. 99 Maiden-lane and sold by Grocers and Housefurnishers.

Agents wanted.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,

From 8 to 48 inches diameter

Of cylinder, for sale,

At the Agency, No. 194 Duane-st.

SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing Machines, hoisting machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.

These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.

WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS of the

DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,

AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class No. 611, Dec. 24, 1860.

48, 21, 53, 26, 44, 10, 40, 22, 72, 5, 49, 1, 11, 30, 12.

Class No. 612, Dec. 24, 1860.

28, 71, 57, 9, 35, 36, 19, 48, 66, 50, 67, 15.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 24, 1860.

GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to

WOOD, EDDY & CO.,

Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

SPLENDID HOLIDAY PRESENT.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED PICTORIAL DICTIONARY,

(Price $6 50 at the Bookstores,)

WILL BE GIVEN TO ANY PERSON WHO WILL SEND, BEFORE THE 1ST OF JANUARY, THREE NEW SUBSCRIBERS WITH $3 TO THE INDEPENDENT.

JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, PUBLISHER, No. 5 Beekman-st., NEW-YORK.

DIAMONDS AND WATCHES.

BISHOP & REIN,

IMPORTERS, Fifth-av. Hotel.,

BRANCH OF VICTOR BISHOP, 23 MAIDEN-LANE.

DIAMOND FULL SETS, FROM $1,000 TO $5 000.

PARISIAN JEWELRY, WATCHES, CORAL JEWELRY.

All our goods are offered at the VERY LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

BISHOP & REIN, Fifth av. Hotel, House in Paris, No. 58 Rue de la Verrerie.

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WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED PICTORIAL DICTIONARY,

(Price, $6 50 at the Bookstores,)

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JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, PUBLISHER, No. 5 Beekman-st., NEW YORK.

HOLIDAY GOODS,

Consisting of

Parian Vases and figures,
Bohemian Glass Toilet Bottles,
French, Fancy and Gilt articles for Etageres,
French Marble Clocks and Bronze Figures,
Opera Glasses,
Writing Desks and Dressing Cases,
Ladies' Leather Bags and Portfolios,
Gold and Silver Watches and Jewelry,
Dominoes, Chessmen and Boards,
Fans, Purses, Cigar Cases, &c.,

For sale by CARY, HOWARD, SANGER & CO., Nos. 105 and 107 Chambers-st.

ALL SNOWED UP

ON

THE

3D OF JANUARY, 1861.

SPLENDID HOLIDAY PRESENT.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED PICTORIAL DICTIONARY

(Price, $6 50 at the Bookstores)

WILL BE GIVEN TO ANY PERSON WHO WILL SEND, BEFORE THE FIRST OF JANUARY, THREE NEW SUBSCRIBERS WITH $6 TO THE INDEPENDENT.

JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, PUBLISHER, No. 5 Beekman-st., NEW-YORK.

$100,000 DOLLARS IN FURNITURE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE,

BY DEGRAAF & TAYLOR.

Owing to the great decline in our Southern Wholesale Trade, leaving us an immense surplus stock on hand, we have concluded to offer the whole AT RETAIL, AT COST, For the next 30 days, At either of our three stores, No. 87 BOWERY, No. 481 PEARL-ST., and at No. 141 BOWERY.

THE REGENT'S SON:

A TALE OF THE PRESENT CENTURY.

By MARIAN M. PULLAN.

The HOME JOURNAL for Jan. 5 will contain the commencement of this beautiful story. Now is the time to subscribe. $2 a year. Office, No. 107 Fulton-st

LADIES' GOLD HUNTING WATCHES,

FOR $25, WARRANTED, at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway. One door below Canal-st.

**

The Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

VICKSBURGH, Saturday, Dec. 15.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As you have been kind enough to publish several communications of mine on the above subject, I trust you will extend the same interest to insert this in your widely circulating paper now, since it furnishes proofs by actual experiment of all that I have advanced before.

I have laid a *cable with* perfect success across the Mississippi under all the disadvantages that can well be imagined. They were delay in the arrival of the material, the material itself to a certain degree not exactly what I wanted, want of a proper locality, which compelled me to manufacture the cable in an open lot, frequently interrupted by the rainy season, a very much defective machinery, perfectly raw hands, and finally the first attempt on a large scale which I made myself.

I have the satisfaction to say, that all my conceptions as to the mode of constructing, of paying out and in short the entire manipulatian turned out to be entirely correct and perfectly easy in practice.

The width of the Mississippi here at Vicksburg between the present actual water lines is 800 yards, as measured by triangulation by myself. The depth of the river, as I am informed on good authority, varies from 35 to 120 feet.

My arrangements in regard to the passage of the cable from the coils to the paying out funnel were so simple and easy, that I never turned back to look, but constantly watched the working of the pitchy compound in the funnel shaped boilers, as the cable received its last coating immediately before entering the water.

The steamboat crossed the river in less than ten minutes, and owing to the rapidity of the river, I payed out nearly 1,500 yards of cable, which is equal to two miles an hour.

I left the cable two days to settle down and gather in all the slack. For this purpose I anchored both ends close to the shore by means of sand-bags in the shape of saddle-bags.

I then dug ditches, laid the cable in wooden boxes or troughs, and filled them with hot resin, which makes a most complete and solid finish. These wooden coverings continue up the first pole some 15 feet, to be entirely out of harm's way.

My own confidence in the cable has, by this experiment, not been strengthened—it has simply been confirmed. In the minor details there has been nothing to which my knowledge or experience has not been equal, and with the most perfect security I am ready now to lay cables of any length.

A principal feature in my cable is one which practical operators will best know how to appreciate. It is, that there is no deviation from its strength either for better or for worse. The electric current passes without retardation.

Mr. ALLAN, the English electrician, in a late statement, says, that of 12,800 miles of sub-marine cable, which have already been laid down, only 1,200 are in working order. He says, "That the failure is contingent on the fact that strength and low specific gravity have not been considered."

I believe my cable has solved this question. It can be made of any given strength, but its low specific gravity requires less strength than any other at present in existence.

Finally, I would say, that I examined a piece of the Atlantic cable, which broke here on the attempt to lay it. In one instance I found each one of the seven copper wires constituting the conductor so much eaten by oxide as to retard seriously the current, if not altogether preventing it, showing thereby conclusively that in this instance gutta percha has not protected the copper from the water.

Respectfully,

WM. H. HORSTMANN, from New-York.

We testify to the above facts presented by Mr. HORSTMANN, and express full confidence that it is the best cable in existence.

EUGENE L. MARCHANT, P. H. FALL, } Practical operators.
LEON DANIEL, Manager of Vicksburgh Telegraph Office and practical operator.

House Thefts.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Though you have announced to your numerous correspondents, that you have little or no room for their favors, you must give me room for a few lines to housekeepers on what to them is the great "question of the day." House thefts are now becoming very frequent in all parts of the City. They are committed with great skill and boldness, and our police seldom or never discover the perpetrators. Access is obtained to the house nine times out of ten through the neglected gates and doors of the areas, which are left open for butchers, bakers, grocers, and also for any vagabonds who see fit to enter. A house in the upper part of the City was robbed the other day while coal was going in—the coalman having left his work for a few minutes without giving notice to any of the inmates of the house. In the interval a thief entered the area door, ascended the kitchen stairs into the butler's pantry unobserved, took the silver basket under his cloak and moved off in double quick time.

In another case, a man rung the front door bell and kept the waiter in conversation, while his confederate slipped in at the area door and swept, all the silver from the dining-table. Housekeepers will find the most efficient protection against these robberies by strictly enforcing upon their domestics to keep the area-doors closed and bolted the whole twenty-four hours. Yours, &c., HOUSEKEEPER.

PERSONAL.

—A correspondent of the Richmond *Examiner* states that a barrel of rotten eggs has been purchased for Mr. Beecher's exclusive benefit, and that the next time he discusses political topics in the pulpit he may expect to receive some of these unsavory missiles. Probably they will not have to "keep long."

—The watch of which Mrs. Douglas was robbed at Memphis, Tenn., some few weeks since, has been found in a lot of stolen property which a free negro, Henry H. Holland, had been hoarding. It will be returned to its owner.

—H. B. M. Consul at Philadelphia, Mr. Kortright, has received a letter from one of the noblemen who accompanied the Prince of Wales on his recent tour, expressing most grateful remembrance of the visit to the "City of Brotherly Love."

A Duel in Missouri.

THE RESULT OF THE KANSAS EXPEDITION.

A few days ago Brig.-Gen. FROST, commander of the forces which went from St. Louis in pursuit of Capt. MONTGOMERY, and which returned without catching him, revenged himself for reflections cast upon his official conduct by one of his Quartermasters, E. B. SAYERS, by administering him a flogging. The latter could devise no way of healing his wounded honor but by challenging Gen. FROST to a duel, so a cartel was sent in due form, and received a prompt response. Mr. JAMES R. SHALER and Capt. WADE, acting for Messrs. SAYERS and FROST, respectively, arranged the following preliminaries:

1. Dueling pistols, unrifled, with hair triggers.
2. Time, 10 o'clock, Dec. 19, 1860, and place rear of the Harlem House, on the Bellefontaine Road.
3. The seconds shall toss up for the choice of position—the party losing the choice shall give the word.

Promptly at the time designated the parties repaired to the ground, Gen. FROST being accompanied by Capt. WADE, his second, Capt. ROBERT TUCKER as witness, and DR. CORNYN as surgeon. Mr. SAYERS was accompanied by his second, Mr. SHALER. Dr. SCOTT as surgeon, and Mr. JNO. BROWN, a brother of B. GRATZ BROWN, Esq., as witness.

At 10½ o'clock the pistols were loaded in the presence of the parties and principals. The seconds then tossed for the choice of position. Mr. SAYERS won the choice and lost the word. The principals and seconds then took their positions, when Capt. WADE informed the principals of the manner in which he should call the word, which was: "Gentlemen, are you ready? At the answer, 'ready,' I shall then give the word, 'fire—one—two—three—stop!'" Immediately after the word was given, and between the words "one—two" Mr. SAYERS fired, his shot not taking effect. At the word "three," Gen. FROST fired, purposely aiming his pistol some six feet to the left of Mr. SAYERS.

Immediately after Capt. WADE turned to Mr. SHALER and inquired if his party was satisfied. Mr. SHALER answered that he was not—that he required a second fire. Capt. WADE then said: "Gen FROST did not fire at Mr. SAYERS and it was not his intention to do so, he having notified me to that effect yesterday." Mr. SAYERS then called upon his second and informed him that he was satisfied. This statement was reported to Gen. FROST, when the latter said: "As a Christian gentleman, I am willing to take Mr. SAYERS' hand, provided he will take back everything of an offensive character which appeared in his correspondence to the Missouri *Democrat*."

Mr. SAYERS, through Mr. SHALER, agreed to this, upon which the seconds came in front with their principals, marched six paces toward each other, when Gen. FROST said: "Mr. SAYERS, I understand from my friend, Capt. WADE, that you are willing to take back and withdraw the offensive remarks that you once towards me in your correspondence to the Missouri *Democrat*."

Mr. SAYERS replied: "I am, Sir, and if I had known as much when I wrote the article as I did two days afterward, in Maj. JOHN J. ANDERSON's tent, I would never have written it."

Gen. FROST then said: "I regret having been compelled to pursue the course I have pursued, and trust that hereafter we shall be friends forever."

The parties then returned to the city, where the "meeting" was the general topic of conversation during the day.

The Captured Slaver Bonita.

From the Charleston Courier, Dec. 22.

The hermaphrodite brig *Bonita*, a prize to the United States steamship *San Jacinto*, arrived here on Tuesday. We reported the war captured on the 10th of October, about 60 miles to the westward of Congo River, after an exciting chase of six hours, and not until the frigate was compelled to open fire on her. She was then boarded by the boats of the men-of-war, under command of Lieuts. FORSES and BROOKS, of the Marines, when she was found to have on board 622 Africans, and a crew of 28 men, mostly foreigners. She had no flag or papers of any kind. The crew of the brig, except the supposed CAPTAIN, (who has been brought here in the *Bonita*,) were sent on board the *San Jacinto*, and Lieut. FORSE, accompanied by Lieut. GREEN, of the Marines, and sixteen seamen, were ordered to take the prize in charge to Monrovia, land the latter, and proceed to Norfolk, Va. The *Bonita* arrived at Monrovia, Oct. 27, and landed six hundred and sixteen negroes on the 29th—six having previously died. She sailed from Monrovia 1st of November, for Norfolk, and has since encountered weather of unequaled severity.

Two tornadoes of terrific violence were experienced, and a succession of heavy squalls on the African coast.

On the 23d November, lat. 22 north long. 55 West, took a heavy gale from the westward, making it necessary to heave the vessel to. Since then constant gales have been met with and the vessel kept under reefed sails. After reaching the Capes of Virginia the brig was hauled off in consequence of heavy easterly weather, when she took a severe gale from E. N. E., changing to north, and blowing a hurricane, splitting the sails, springing the yards, &c., driving the brig south, and compelling her to put into this port. Every exertion was made to reach the port of destination, but with a disabled vessel and an exhausted crew, it was found impossible.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE HOLIDAYS!
NOW IS THE TIME TO PURCHASE!
NOW! NOW!!
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ALSO,

ALBUMS.—Ladies' Albums, a great variety. Floral, landscape, autograph, etc., etc., from $1 upwards.

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Pioneer Gift Book Store,
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FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Confectionery, Chocolate, Chocolate Bonbons, Italian, French and domestic Fruits, cristallisés and glacés, rich French Fancy Boxes, Cornucopias, &c., at Retail.

STRUELENS & PALMERS,

Nos. 66 and 68 Duane-st., a few doors east of Broadway, manufacturers of fine French and Pharmaceutic Confectionery and Chocolate by steam, and importers of French fine Fancy Boxes and Papers, offer at Retail, for the Holidays, their large and varied assortment of articles above named. Ladies and gentlemen desirous of purchasing, will find it advantageous to give us a call.

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A PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
Both Useful and Ornamental.
A rich, beautiful and varied assortment,
Comprising over Two Hundred Different Patterns,
Suitable for Holiday Gifts,
For Sale at Reduced Prices.
At the Dépôt of CARBON OIL COMPANY,
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Beautiful Engravings Framed, Palmer's Photographs and others in passe-partout, Photographic Albums for cartes de visite, Color Boxes in every variety, Boxes for Drawing Pencils and Drawing Instruments, Albums, Portfolios. Also, carved Reading Desks, Bookstands, Flower Vases, &c., &c., the whole forming a most tasty and elegant collection of objects d'art.

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The largest assortment and best selected stock in the upper part of the City, is to be found at Nos. 319 and 321 7th-av.

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LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,

HAVE REDUCED THEIR PRICES!

IN ORDER TO FACILITATE SALES DURING THE HOLIDAYS,

And their entire
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK
OF
FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS
Will now be disposed of
AT
PRICES LOWER THAN EVER!
BEFORE OFFERED,
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WELL WORTHY the ATTENTION of PURCHASERS.

CLEARING OUT SALE
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SOLOMON & HART,
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Are now putting up, with Cornices and Trimmings complete:

Brocatel Curtains for $80, formerly sold at $100
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[And new styles Nottingham Lace Curtains, from $1 50 to $10 per window,

Or will cut and retail the balance of their rich and extensive stock at proportionately low prices:

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FINE CLOAKS
AT A STILL GREATER
REDUCTION IN PRICE,
DURING THE PRESENT MONTH AND THE HOLIDAYS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING, AND SHALL CONTINUE TO DO, AS ABOVE,
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT
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ENTIRELY NEW AND FASHIONABLE LADIES' CLOAKS
EVER EXHIBITED BY US, AND AT A GREAT REDUCTION FROM REGULAR PRICES.

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CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND FURS,
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The store having been leased to a new firm, the whole of the stock must be closed out by the end of the month.
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WITHOUT REGARD TO COST,
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G. M. BODINE.
GREAT SALE OF RICH SILKS AND SILK ROBES,
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200 pieces rich Silks, only 50 cents per yard.
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200 pieces Silk Robes, at $20,
Worth $40.

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Will offer on MONDAY, Dec. 24,
10,000 Embroidered Collars, from 12½ cents up.
500 Black Pusher Lace Barbs, at 50 cents each.
5,000 Ladies' Hemmed Handkerchiefs, 1s. 6d. each; also, Ladies' Hemmed and Tape Bordered Handkerchiefs, all prices. Gent's and Children's Handkerchiefs, all styles and prices.
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500 pieces Prints,
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From $1 50 to $4 each,
Value $4, $6 and $10.

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FANCY GOODS, CLEARING OUT
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BELOW COST!
SPLENDID RIBBONS, KID GLOVES.
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BELOW COST! BELOW COST!
10,000 Handkerchiefs, Embroidered, Hemstitched and Plain,
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Fancy Boxes, Toys, &c., just received.
ARMSTRONG & BUTTERLY,
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Point a l'Aiguille, Point Venice,
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Collars and Cuffs, Sets and Collars.
Black Thread Veils, Coiffures, Barbes, &c.
Paris Embroideries, in new shapes.
Black Crape Sets, Collars and Veils.
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Infants' Caps, Robes and Dresses.
Illusion Capes, Berthes and Wristlets.
Trimmed Net Sleeves, and
Made-up Lace Goods in endless variety.
All very appropriate for Holiday Presents.
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IMMENSE REDUCTION
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MILLER AND GRANT, No. 703 BROADWAY,
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Cambric Sets, $1, worth $2 25.
Cambric Sets, $1 25, worth $2 50.
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Point Lace Sets all trimmed, for $14,
Worth $20.
Also, Capes, Coiffures, Barbes, Shawls, Flounces, and a great variety of articles suitable for Holiday Presents, which must be sold to prepare for a change in their business in the Spring.

1,000 HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
FROM 25 CENTS TO $20 EACH.
EVERY $5 PURCHASER
Is entitled to one of these presents, which will be on exhibition on Monday, Dec. 10, and distributed from that day up to Jan. 1, amongst the many patrons of the
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ALBERT WISE, No. 165 6th-av.,
First door below 13th-st.

ALBERT WISE,
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Continues to sell goods at
RUINOUS PANIC PRICES.
SPLENDID SILKS, OTTOMANS, FRENCH MERINOES, AND POPLINS,
At 50 cents, worth $1.
Best FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50 cents.
SHAWLS, CLOAKS and all other family DRY GOODS, AT GREAT BARGAINS.

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EMBROIDERED
EMBOSSED,
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GALLOON BORDERED
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
Of every size, color, and grade of prices.
The largest retail stock in the City.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

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TABLE DAMASKS AND NAPKINS.
We shall exhibit the ensuing week a Large stock of very beautiful
NAPKINS,
TABLE DAMASKS,
AND
TOWELINGS.
All sizes, just in.

GREAT BARGAINS.
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
JAMES GRAY & CO. now offer their entire stock of LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
At a great reduction from
COST OF IMPORTATION.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
Suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
In handsome boxes
Containing one dozen,
At cost and less than cost.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

GLOVES, GLOVES, IN GREAT VARIETY—Also English Hosiery, Ladies' and Misses' Vests and Drawers, Children's Gaiters, Mittens and Gloves, Infants' Knitted and Merino Socks, Shetland Vests, 18c.; Zephyr Worsted, 15c.; Saxony Yarns.
N. B.—Alexandre's Gloves at ELGER'S, No. 382 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

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FANCY DRY GOODS.—MUST BE SOLD IN TEN DAYS, OUR WHOLE STOCK OF FANCY GOODS.

We have marked every article in our Store in plain figures, and NEARLY EVERY ARTICLE WE HAVE MADE A GREAT DISCOUNT ON

In order to make a final WIND UP Of all our HOLIDAY GOODS.

OUR EMBROIDERY STOCK
Has all been Marked Down. They are Cheap.
OUR DOMESTIC STOCK
Has been all Reduced in Price.
LINENS all Marked Down to close them.
HANDKERCHIEFS—135 dozen in Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's, subject to Manufacturer's Imperfections, 3 to 31 cents.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
FANCY
WOOLEN GOODS.
ALL MARKED
DOWN
TO CLOSE.
They are cheap and
NO MISTAKE.

THE VERY BEST LADIES' KID GLOVES, 63 Cents.
WE DO WARRANT every pair to give satisfaction.

HOOP SKIRTS,
31 cents up.
CORSETS, 75c. to $1,
Worth $1 50
24 BALES CRASH,
6¼c., worth 10c.
1,500 Pairs Misses' PLAID HOSE 12c.
1,500 Pairs Ladies' COTTON HOSE, 8c., 10c., 12c.
1,000 FANCY BOXES,
6c. up.
500 FANCY BASKETS,
5c. to 50c.
WE ARE SELLING EVERYTHING IN OUR STORE WAY UNDER REGULAR PRICES.

EVERYBODY is respectfully invited to purchase our Goods
DURING THIS
GREAT SALE.
C. J. CUSHMAN'S NEW STORE,
No. 463 6th-av.,
Corner 28th-st.
C. J. CUSHMAN'S
GREAT SALE.

DRY GOODS AT PANIC PRICES.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Will offer this week and next
The following great Bargains:

SILKS of excellent quality	75c. per yard.
FRENCH MERINOS	50c. per yard.
SPLENDID OTTOMAN VELOURS	50c. per yard.
4-4 FRENCH CALICOES	12½c. per yard.
WAMSUTTA MUSLINS	11½c. per yard.

CLOAKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT GREAT REDUCTION.
HANDSOME LACE CURTAINS AT ..... $6 per pair.
An excellent opportunity for getting holiday presents at a low figure.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!
IN NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS.
LADIES, WE HAVE NO OLD STYLES TO SELL AT $2 and $3.
☞ Not one in our house. ☜
But we will sell you
FASHIONABLE CLOAKS, at $5,
FASHIONABLE CLOAKS, at $6,
FASHIONABLE FRENCH SACQUES, at $7,
FASHIONABLE FRENCH BASQUES, at $7, and upward.
FASHIONABLE FRENCH PALETOTS, at $7 50, and upwards.
FASHIONABLE FRENCH PALETOTS, WITH CAPE, at $9, and upwards.
As we are now purchasing at a great sacrifice from what we did earlier in the season, we are, therefore, enabled to make a reduction equal to 25 per cent. from our former low prices.
Ladies, don't fail to examine our garments before selecting elsewhere.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 284 Bowery, near Houston-st.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE.
CLOSING SALE OF RICH DRESS GOODS,
Suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
At a loss of 33⅓ per cent.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
65,000 DOLLARS' WORTH
Of Laces and Embroideries, selling off at Panic prices.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY.
No. 473 Broadway.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, DEC 24,
The balance of their stock of Lace and Embroidered Sets, suitable for Holiday presents,
AT A VERY GREAT REDUCTION.
No. 473 Broadway.

AT RICHMOND'S,
No 587 BROADWAY,
opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
We offer very great bargains in Embroideries and Lace-goods.
LADIES' DRESS-CAPS.
HEAD-DRESSES AND MADE-UP GOODS.
Customers will find great advantages in being able to purchase
RICH GOODS AT VERY LOW PRICES.
CLOSING UP THE BUSINESS IN FEBRUARY.

JAMES GRAY & CO. now offer their Entire stock of
SILK POPLINS,
OTTOMANS AND PARIS DRESS GOODS
At greatly reduced prices
Cheap Dresses for Holiday Presents.

FURS.

THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY,
No. 54 BROADWAY,
will sell their entire new stock of fashionable
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
at retail, at 50 per cent. below usual prices, after this day.
MARK J. KING,
No. 54 Broadway.

2221 A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED offer to the public and their customers in general, their extensive variety of Ladies' Furs, as capes, victorines, muffs and cuffs, sleigh robes, gents' collars and gloves. Also, a large assortment of gents', youths' and children's fancy hats and caps at reduced prices. GOLDSMID & BRONNER, No. 222½ Bowery. 2221

CHOICE FURS,
No. 49 BROADWAY.
The undersigned offers his stock, comprising a variety of styles, in sable, mink and other choice Furs, low for cash, not exceeding wholesale prices at retail.
SIGMOND GOSE, Practical Furrier,
No 49 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 224 VARICK-STREET.
To let, rooms with or without board, at moderate prices.

FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN wishing first-class accommodations for the Winter can find them at No. 93 Henry-st., corner of Clark Brooklyn. Pleasant rooms and good board at a moderate price. Private table if desired.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suite of apartments, with full board to let; desirable accommodations for single gentlemen; location convenient to all the stage routes; unexceptionable references required. No. 24 University-place, corner of 8th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—NO. 17 LAFAYETTE-PLACE.—A few desirable rooms for families, and also for single gentlemen, at the large, commodious house, by MRS. WILSON, formerly of Murray-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—FRONT ROOM AND two bedrooms to let with board, together or separate, in a pleasant location, five minutes' walk from South or Wall-st. Ferries. Inquire at No. 102 State-st., between Court and Clinton.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED APARTMENTS, in suites for families, with full board, to let. The most desirable accommodations for single gentlemen. Location convenient to all the stage routes. Unexceptionable references required. Apply at No. 24 University-place, corner of 8th-st.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE TWO NEW FIVE story white marble stores on Grand-st., corner of Crosby-st., 150 feet from Broadway. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

STEAM POWER TO LEASE.—ROOMS IN THE new buildings Nos. 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 Greene-st. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000-horse power and rooms well lighted

FARMS.

FARM AND MARBLE QUARRY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—For sale or exchange the valuable Marble Quarry at Sing-Sing-dale, on the Harlem Road, 30 miles from the City, or about one hour; 64 acres of land, in full cultivation and partly wood, with the quarry in full working order, saw-mill, stone-cutters' sheds, barns, stables, steam-engines, tools and machinery, and dwelling-houses. The quality of the marble is first-class, specimens of which may be seen in Messrs. Benkard & Horton's stores in Duane-st., Morgan & Babcock's, corner of Broad-way and White-st., and many others in the City. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, N. Pine-st.

FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF 100 acres, 2 miles from depot at Rahway, N. J., and one hour's ride from the City. Large apple orchard, cherry and pear orchard, and other fruits. Well suited to a gentleman doing business in the City. The dwelling is large, and with the barns, are all in good order. Apply to N. C. Bishop, No. 144 Broadway, or address F. WINDSOR, Rahway, N. J.

A FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR improved property in this City or Brooklyn; said farm contains 67 acres, and is situated in Morris County N. J., pleasantly located, and affording a suitable opportunity to a family desirous of a country residence. For further particulars, inquire of SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY AN active young woman, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or would do chamber-work and washing, or would take a nurse's place, and do plain sewing; has most excellent reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH PROTestant woman, a situation as first-class cook who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; has over 18 years' experience in England and this country as cook; can give excellent city reference. Call or address for two days at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.; no objections to the country.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY Woman, with excellent city reference, a situation as Cook, in all its branches; understands Wea's Poultry baking and Pastry, Soups and Jellies; wages $9. City or Country. Call at, or address, No. 216 East Twenty-third st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; or would act as orderly cook in a hotel or boarding-house; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent young woman; is a good plain cook and baker; will assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 101 31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman, as cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to the City or country; good reference. Can be seen at No. 89 6th-av., Waverley place

AS COOK &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A very tidy, respectable German girl as cook, washer and ironer or as general housemaid; is a first-rate baker, willing and obliging, and no objections to go in the country. Call at No. 495 Broome-st., first door, front room.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A neat, respectable Protestant German girl, desires a situation in either of the above capacities. Will be found a good cook and baker, excellent washer and ironer; has no objection to chamber-work and fine washing, is of an obliging disposition. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., 1st floor, front.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A tidy, respectable and well-disposed young woman desires a situation in City or country, in either of the above capacities; is an excellent cook, and good washer and ironer; makes nice bread and pies, and has excellent testimonials. Apply at No. 378

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache Remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinct nationality as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ARDLY REALIZED.

"I 'ad 'n orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man "Can you 'elpe me of an 'eadache?" "Does it 'ache 'orrid?" says 'e. "Exceedingly," says hi and upon 'is 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

☞ HEADACHE is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied, and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classed under two names viz.: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism, and all febrile diseases. In a nervous form it is sympathetic of the state of the stomach constituting *sick headache*; of hepatic disease, constituting *bilious headache*; of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches. Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion Headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of *nervous headache*, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or assembly of temper. In some instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this clase may also be named *Neuralgia*.

For the treatment of either class of **Headache** the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

Banker—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue—no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—that I'm thinking that's not just it neither, but perhaps ye'll be either knowing what it is, Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the sick He-adache, and wants some more o' that same as relieved her before.

Druggist—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

Bridget—Och! sure, now, and you've sed it. Here's the quarther and give me the Pills, and don't be all day about it, aither.

CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as costiveness. Often originating in carelessness or sedentary habits, it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety while in reality it is the precursor and common on of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases, such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated at an early stage. From all these considerations, it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease, and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A REAL BLESSING.

Physician—Well, Mrs Jones, how is that headache?

Mrs. Jones—Gone! Doctor, all gone, the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.

Physician—You can get them at any Druggist's. Call for Cephalic Pills; I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

Mrs. Jones—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a *real blessing*.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue and it is estimated that each bottle saves a least ten dollars' worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

☞ OVER-EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear, quiets the overtasked brain and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FROM WOMEN KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

Did you ever have the sick headache? Do you remember the throbbing temples the forered brow the loathing and disgust at the sight of food? How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Sick Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Nervous Headache
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure all kinds of Headache!

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken the commencement of an attack immediate relief of pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Sickness* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate **Females**, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are invaluable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety, without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children*.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on the Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue and it is estimated that each bottle saves a least ten dollars' worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK,
Corner South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, L. I.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upwards, that have been deposited three months on the first day of January next, will be paid to the creditors on or after Monday, Jan. 21. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January, will draw interest from the first. The funds of this Institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate worth double the amount loaned, and in City and County Bonds of the State of New-York. The Bank is open for business daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 9 to 1 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM WALL, President.
GEORGE RICARD, PATHANIEL BRIGGS, SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, } Vice Presidents. Secretary.

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 2d day of January next, at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New York. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst. By order

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

WILLIAM ROGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Rail road Company to Azariah C. Flagg, in the City of New York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 139 to 167 inclusive; and, whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg and Trustee in this place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and in pursuance of law, the undersigned Trustee under said mortgage will, on the 24 day of March, A. D. 1861, at the store no. of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day sell at public auction to the highest bidder, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit: All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fond du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depot-grounds, railways, rails, bridges, branches, switches and other buildings and all the tenements and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of said railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of this railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive-engines tenders cars of every kind, machinery, machine shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad then owned or thereafter acquired, by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

DECEMBER 15, 1860.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 14th, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under and FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over that amount, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st of JANUARY, will be allowed to depositors payable on and after the 21st of January, during the hours of business, at the bank.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.

C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.—Interest commences on Jan. 1 on all deposits made to that date.

A dividend will be paid on and after Jan 21 on all deposits entitled to the same, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. H. STILLMAN, President,

P. W. ENGS Vice-President.
CHAS MILES, Vice-President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary

DIME SAVINGS.—UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st., open daily from 10 to 2 and 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Ten cents deposited each day for 10½ years with interest added, am unts to $521 13. This Bank has received, in 18½ months, from 4,710 depositors $3 3 10 57

INSTANCES OF SAVINGS.—A boy made his first deposit of 10 cents, on the 14th day of last July, and has now saved $45 32. A mechanic deposited $8, May 18, 1859, and by weekly deposits, has now in this Bank $312, with many similar cases. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. CO., CLEVELAND, Dec 18, 1860.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, 1861.

The transfer books will be closed from and after Dec 29, 1860, until Jan. 10, 1861.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. CO., CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1860.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company, for the election of twelve Directors, and the transaction of other business will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of January next, at 12 o'clock A. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th December, and open on the 9th of January.

E ROCKWELL, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 13 AV. A, Cor. seventeenth and 21st sts.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums under $500, and five per cent. on larger amounts.

Deposits of any amount received, from 50 cents up wards.

All money deposited now will draw interest from the 1st of January. GEO FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier and Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No 88 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Dec 24 1860.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of six per cent. out of the earnings of the Road for the six months ending 31st inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 21 January, 1861. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Dec 26 to Jan. 4. JOS. F JOY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—STOCKHOLDERS ARE hereby notified that a cash dividend of Three per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 1st day of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date to the day of payment. Stockholders whose stock is registered in New York will receive their dividends at the Peoples' Bank, No 142 Canal-st., in that City. R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 90 WARREN ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also, on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 7 P. M. N B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage

JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW YORK, Dec. 19, 1860.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 2d day of January ensuing. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. By order of the Board.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 16th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M., on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS until 7 P. M. Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received. Interest will be allowed at the rate of 6 per Cent. on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before the 16th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st.

RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank, or the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 2d January, 1861. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 5th January, 1861. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEC. 22, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and One-half Per Cent. on the capital of this Bank has this day been declared, payable on and after the 2d day of January next. By order

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF NEW-YORK Dec. 24 1860.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and One-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer Books will be closed till Jan 3. By order of the Board.

G. W. LEAKE Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON Michigan State Bonds falling due Jan 1, 1861 will be paid at the Banking-house of James G. King's Sons, No. 53 William-st, New York City.

JOHN McKINNEY,
NEW-YORK, Dec 25, 1860. State Treasurer, Michigan.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TRUSTEES OF THE METALLIC CAR SPRING COMPANY, of New-York, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 84 William-st., on MONDAY, December 31, at 11 o'clock, M. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order of Board of Trustees. RICHARD VOSE, Sec'y.

NOTICE.—THE SEMI ANNUAL INTEREST DUE Jan 1, 1861, on bonds of the Joliet an Chicago Railroad Company will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons, on and after Jan. 2, at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 44 Exchange place.

GEORGE BARNET, President.

CHEMICAL BANK, NEW-YORK Dec. 20, 1860.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a quarterly dividend of six (6) per cent., payable to stockholders on and after Wednesday, the 2d day of January next.

By order of G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1861, on $400 000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company will be paid after that day, at the office of

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

GREEN COUNTY BONDS, ILLINOIS.—The interest warrants on above Bonds due in New-York Jan 1, 1861, will be paid on presentation at our office on and after Jan. 2.

M. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place.

PROPOSALS.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
No. 19 Chatham-st. NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1860.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals, directed to Daniel E. Delavan, City Inspector, with the name of the bidder indorsed thereon, and the words "Proposals for cleaning the streets and avenues of the City of New-York, for a term not exceeding five years," will be received at the City Inspector's office, No. 19 Chatham-st., until SATURDAY, the 29th day of December, 1860, at 12 o'clock at noon, at which time the same will be publicly opened, for cleaning the streets, avenues, lanes and alleys, and all gutters, wharves, piers and heads of slips to be thoroughly swept and cleaned, and to remove, immediately therefrom all dirt, manure, ashes, garbage and rubbish, for a term not exceeding five years, in compliance with a resolution of the Common Council, adopted by the Board of Councilmen Dec. 13 1860.

By the Board of Aldermen Dec. 13, 1860.
Approved by the Mayor Dec. 15, 1860.
Of which the following is a copy:

Resolved, That the City Inspector be and is hereby directed to advertise forthwith the annexed proposals for cleaning the streets of the City of New-York in accordance with the 4th section of an act passed april 11, 1853, entitled "An act to enable the Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise money by tax for City purposes and to regulate the expenditure thereof, and authorising the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to levy a tax for county purposes and to regulate the expenditure thereof, and also to borrow money in anticipation of the collection of said tax, and to issue County Revenue Bonds therefor;" and the said City Inspector is hereby further directed to return the bids, subsequent to the ten days' advertisement, to the Mayor and Common Council immediately, who "are authorized to make or cause to be made any agreement or agreements, contract or contracts for cleaning the streets of the City of New-York—and during a term of years not to exceed five." The party or parties to whom such contract may be awarded shall give such surety as may be prescribed by the Mayor and Comptroller, and the proposals shall be for a period not exceeding five years.

PROPOSALS.

FOR CLEANING THE STREETS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

SEC. 1. I ——— hereby propose and agree to thoroughly clean all the paved streets, avenues, lanes, alleys, and all gutters, wharves, piers and heads of slips in the City of New York, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. All said streets, avenues, lanes, alleys and all gutters, wharves, piers and heads of slips shall be swept at least once in each week, and the sweepings shall be immediately removed.

SEC. 3. There shall be removed from the streets, in tight carts all ashes, garbage, rubbish and sweepings of every kind which may be delivered to him, or that may be placed in vessels upon the sidewalks, or in the front area of, or upon the upper area steps of any dwelling-house, store, or public building, every twenty four hours, Sunday excepted.

SEC. 4. The drivers of all carts employed as ash carts shall have a bell attached to their carts or harness, that notice of their approach may be had, and shall receive all ashes, garbage, sweepings and rubbish which shall be delivered to them, or that may be placed upon the sidewalk in vessels, or in the area, or upon the upper cellar steps of every dwelling-house, store or public building. The party employed under this ordinance to have in their own all ashes, garbage, rubbish and sweepings of every kind removed, by them removed pursuant thereto.

SEC. 5. Broadway, from the Battery to 14th-st., shall be swept during the night, and before the hour of 7 A. M. once every twenty-four hours. Park-row and Chatham-st., Bowery to Grand-st reet, Fulton-st, east from Broadway, Cortlandt-st., Wall st., Maiden-lane, Whitehall-st., Grand-st., east from Broadway shall be be swept at least twice in each week. All streets below Chambers-st. shall be cleaned during the night and before the hour of 7 A. M., between the 1st day of May and the 1st day of October, and during the night and before the hour of 9 A. M. between the 1st day of October and the 1st day of May in each year.

When the performance of such work is impracticable from the state of the weather, the City Inspector may, from time to time in writing, designate a later hour for the work, or dispense with the same temporarily, but he shall not grant such dispensation for a period longer than one week from the date thereof.

SEC. 6. There shall be removed from the City, all dirt, manure, garbage, ashes and rubbish of every kind as fast as the same can be collected, and no deposit of any kind shall be made within the City except such as may be suitable to fill up low ground or sunken lots, and that may be required for such purpose.

SEC. 7. The streets shall be kept conveniently passable for vehicles during the Winter, and the crosswalk and all gutters intersecting the same shall be kept clear of snow and ice.

SEC. 8. The berths at present used for the loading of vessels required by the contractor for the purposes hereinspecified shall be set apart for like object, or berths equally advantageous shall be hereafter allowed to the contractor.

SEC. 9. The contractor to be authorized to use the Croton water from hydrants for sprinkling streets in advance of the sweepers employed thereon, but not more than one hydrant for each gang, shall be opened at a time, and this only so far as to enable the watering-pots to be filled.

SEC. 10. If the parties contracting shall fail to perform any duty required by these specifications for the period of forty-eight hours after they shall be notified thereof by notice in writing left at their place of bus ness by the City Inspector, then the City Inspector shall notify the Comptroller, who shall communicate the same to the sureties thereof, and if the sureties fail in having the work performed within forty eight hours thereafter, then the City Inspector shall proceed and have the work performed at the expense of the sureties.

SEC. 11 The Comptroller shall semi-monthly draw his warrant in favor of the contractor for a proportionate amount of the total sum of the contract as awarded by the Mayor and Common Council.

Adopted by the Board of Councilmen, Dec. 13, 1860.
Adopted by the Board of Aldermen Dec. 13, 1860.
Approved by the Mayor, Dec. 15, 1860.

D. T. VALENTINE,
Clerk of the Common Council.

The right to reject any or all proposals or bids, if deemed to the interest of the Corporation, is hereby reserved.

Blank proposals, estimates and specifications can be obtained upon application at the City Inspector's Office, No. 19 Chatham-st., New York.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of January, 1861, at 12 o'clock noon, for the chairs, desks, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the new Ward School house in 79th-st., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

ROBERT McGINNISS, THOMAS McMANUS, MICHAEL FARIHEE, } Building Committee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COUNTY COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—SILAS LUDLAM, Edward Ludlam and William H. Hewitt, Executors of the last will and testament of Richard L. Ludlam, deceased, Plaintiffs, against FRANCIS B. STRYKER, Abigail D. Roberts, Mary Roberts, Victoria Roberts, Samuel T. Roberts, Grace Roberts, Mary Ann Wood, Charles Faulkner, Frederick A. Platt, Barsilai Russell, Administrator of Conklin L. Gable, deceased; Crawford C. Smith, Richard J. Todd, Charles W. Bates, Charles Kelsey, Abijah Mann, Junior; John C. Ausman, John Hughes, John Kelly and Hugh Kelly, Jonathan B. Stewart, and Samuel B. Stewart, William P. Dan Neuland, George Stillwell and Cement Warren, Richard C Underhill, John Beckley, Administrator of John A. Arbuckle, deceased; Benjamin Prince, Henry Thomas John D. Prince, Amory Houghton, Simeon Fitch and William B Fitch, Joseph Bell, Alexander J. Bergen, Simeon Smith, Thomas B. Coddington and Benjamin A. Mason, Mathew Fallon, Simon C. Decker and B. Stanton Barnard John B. Borst, William M. Parks, the Long Island Bank, Charles P. Butler, George W. Bergen and James H Seabury, County Treasurer of Kings County, Defendants.—Amended summons.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn and State of New York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No 9 Court-street, Borough, Kings and New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 29, 1860. INGRAHAM, UNDERHILL & REYNOLDS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action, as amended, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 16th day of October, 1860.

INGRAHAM, UNDERHILL & REYNOLDS,
o31-law12w* Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HESTER I. CORNISH, late of the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and before that of Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Robert C. Embree No. 37 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next. Dated, New-York, Oct. 9, 1860.

JAMES CORNISH,
HAMILTON D. WILSON,
O10-law6mW* Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIAN SMITH, late of the City of New-York deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of John H. Hedley, No. 59 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New-York Aug. 14, 1860. JAMES G. ABBOTT, Executor.
au15-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES RYAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at his house No. 20 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before 29th day of December next.

THOMAS MEAGHER, Executor.
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1860.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

DELTA KAPPA EPSILON.—FIFTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.—The business meetings will be held at the hall of the Nu Chapter, No. 561 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26, at 2½ P. M., and THURSDAY and FRIDAY, at 10 A. M. Literary exercises at Dr. Chapin's Church, No. 548 Broadway, on THURSDAY, at 7½ P. M.

CHARTER OAK LODGE, NO. 249 F. AND A. M.—The members of this Lodge are hereby notified to attend the annual meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, at 7½ o'clock, for the election of officers for the ensuing year By order.

ELIJAH C. KING, Secretary. GEO YOUNG, W. M.

CHARLES-STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—An adjourned meeting of the friends of the majority of the Session will be held at Metropolitan Building No 95 6th-av., on THURSDAY, 27th inst at 7½ o'clock P. M., on important business.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 READY cash, in a highly respectable pleasant business already established, exceedingly lucrative and permanent, paying more than 150 per cent. net profit. To the right kind of a man will be given a permanent situation and uncommon inducements, by calling at No. 71 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, immediately.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,
See the Orange-Blossom Wedding Envelope, new satin for cards, &c. No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKIDMORE, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COGGIN, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 9 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $6; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL:

Chief Cabin Passage..... $130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL:

Chief Cabin Passage..... $110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt Judkins. ARABIA, Capt J. Stone. ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Lang. AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch. SCOTIA, (now building)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow

ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 19.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 26.
PERSIA, Judkins leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 2.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 5,
The United States Mail Steamer
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, January 5, at noon.

This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail February 2.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships viz.:

WM TAPSCOTT, DREADNOUGHT, BENJ. ADAMS, WEST POINT, UNDERWRITER, EMERALD ISLE, MIDDLESEX, CONSTELLATION, SWITZERLAND, SHAMROCK, ALBION, VICTORY, JNO J. BOYD. PHŒNIX, CAMBRIA,

Making, together with others, a ship every five days.

The subscribers are also agents for the

LINE OF LONDON PACKETS,

For all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circulars.

Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application—if by letter inclose postage stamp—to

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side-wheel steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 N. R., foot of North Moore-st. Through tickets can be had for the following places:

To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $20; Rome, $24; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.

The steamer AUGUSTA, Capt M. S. WOODHULL, will succeed on SATURDAY, Jan. 5, at 3 P. M.

Agents, { SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, New-York. JOHN R. WILDER & GALLIE, Savannah.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.; SAVANNAH, GA.; AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Semi-weekly U. S. mail Side-wheel Steamship Line. The steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To Savannah, $20; Charleston, S. C., $15; New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery Ala., $25; Nashville, $27 75; Memphis, Tenn., $31 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $22; Columbia, S. C., $17 50; Charlotte, N. C., $19. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD TILESTON & CO., No 29 Broadway. The COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will succeed on SATURDAY, Dec. 29. NOTICE.—There will be no steamer on Saturday, Dec. 22.

SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE NEW and elegant steamship HUN SVILLE, of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company, JOHN A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, on THURSDAY, Dec 27, at 3 P. M.

The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety, and speed by any on the Ocean.

Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, Ga., $20; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. Apply to P. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West, and No. 75 Broadway.

The MOUNT VERNON succeeds on SATURDAY, Dec. 29.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave

| FROM C

NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Ariel, with Over a Million in Treasure.

Reported Revolutionary Successes in New-Granada.

The Misunderstanding between the American and British Naval Commanders.

INTERESTING FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Another Attempt to Assassinate the President of Peru.

Our California Correspondence.

The steamship *Ariel*, from Aspinwall on the 20th inst., arrived at this port last evening, with $1,225,217 in treasure, and the mails from California and Central and South America.

The advices from California have been anticipated by the Overland Express, but our correspondence will be found to contain details of interest.

The "Revolution" in New-Granada was still in progress, but in the absence of positive intelligence as to the actual condition of affairs, it is impossible to arrive at a certain conclusion as to which party will ultimately triumph—though the Revolutionists seem recently to have gained some advantages. Mr. JONES, the United States Minister to Bogota, was at Santa Marta at last accounts, unable to proceed to his destination, and would probably have to return to Carthegena. Everything remained tranquil at Panama.

Some further correspondence had taken place between Flag-officer MONTGOMERY, of the United States Navy, and Capt. MILLER, of Her Majesty's ship *Clio*, relative to the arrest of a United States officer by one of the naval guards in charge of the British consulate at Panama on the occasion of the late disturbances; but the misunderstanding had not been adjusted.

The advices from South America are interesting. Another attempt had been made to assassinate CASTILLA, the President of Peru, and he had a very narrow escape. There were some indications of further trouble between Peru and Bolivia.

The specie list by the *Ariel* is as follows:

J. B. Weir	$20,675	F. Baker	12,000
T. Coleman	45,000	Am. Exchange Bank	30,000
Order	22,240	Wm. Hoge & Co	10,000
Z. Ensestine & Bro	13,784	Jennings & Brewster	10,000
Ballin & Sander	24,000	P. Naylor	10,000
Stross Bros. & Co	38 000	J. W. Coghill	10,500
Schell & Bros	39,500	Rosenbaum & Co	19,800
Neustaetter & Bros	35,000	Duncan & Sherman	141,100
S. Patrick & Co	30 000	R. Patrick	50,000
Order	14,800	R. L. Wade	8 000
Seligman & Bros	30,500	C. W. Crosby	19,100
Metropolitan Bank	65 226	Harbeck & Co	2 900
A. Belmont	126,000	Am. Exchange Bank	36,000
Taaffe, McCahill & Co.	20,500	Neustaetter & Bros	74 000
R. Kelly & Co	65,000	Wells, Fargo & Co	227,500
Conroy & O'Connor	10,000	Order	5,000
Butcher & Co	5,000		
Total			$1,225,217

We are indebted to the Purser of the *Ariel*, and to WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s Express, for the prompt delivery of packages.

NEW-GRANADA.

Progress of the Revolution—Contradictory Reports—Apparent Success of the Revolutionists—Santa Marta Besieged by Them—U. S. Minister Jones—Affairs at Panama—Grand Ball Given by the Officers of the Pacific Squadron, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Sunday, Dec. 16, 1860.

We get no regular mails now from Bogota, and, indeed, seldom get an irregular one, the Magdalena River, as far up as Mampos, being in possession of the revolutionists, who, of course, would examine all Government and other suspicious dispatches destined for this quarter. And we are equally unfortunate as to news from the Pacific side of the Confederation, as the Government party occupy the ports, and nothing can consequently be had from Gen. MOSQUERA, who occupies the State of Cauca with 4,000 men. How he is succeeding in his raid against the Government of President OSPINA—whether he is at Popayan or Cali, or whether he is advancing toward Bogota—whether he is victorious and defiant, or defeated and penitent—we have not the slightest chance of knowing; for even the few reports we get from either side have such a suspicious appearance, that no one would be willing to bet on them, however great the odds he might be offered. To me the thing looks as though neither side is strong enough to whip and pacify the other party, and that consequently we cannot hope for a very speedy conclusion of this miserable squabble. I can only give you such accounts as I can gather from the contending forces, and I leave your readers to guess as to how much truth they may contain.

The Government official bulletin at Santa Marta, dated the 4th of December, claims that the revolutionists in the four States of Santander, Cauca, Magdalena and Bolivar are on their last legs, and will soon "cave in" altogether. This bulletin says: "Ex-Gen. MOSQUERA is hemmed in, in Cauca, on all sides. CORDOVA and ZAMARRA command up to the Timbio, and daily threaten him at Popayan; the third division is at Manizales; a column of 600 men in Ibaque commands the passage of the river Quiredio; the first division, under Gen. PARIS, has crossed the Cordilleras to Tortoro and Silvia, and is waiting for reinforcements, because the Government does not wish to risk anything and will send another division as soon as some arms could be received from Maracaibo, which were expected Nov. 23. [In a previous letter I sent you an account of the seizure of these arms by the authorities of Venezuela.] In Santander the rebels had again risen, to the number of 500, against the Government, but were completely defeated in two fights. A fleet, composed of 34 boats with 2,000 men, under command of BRICENO and GALLUSE, had started down the river and would soon clear it of the rebels. The rebels of the elenega (suburbs) have made new and unsuccessful attacks upon Santa Marta; up to the last hour they had not gained the least advantage. The war steamer *Panama* (formerly the American river steamer *Laura Frances*) has arrived at Santa Marta and has contributed not a little to the defence of the city." The bulletin says that the situation of MOSQUERA could not be much worse than it is, and believes that the revolution that now afflicts New-Granada will soon be ended. So much for the Government side of the story. Now for the other side.

The revolutionary bulletins at Carthagena claim that their cause is prospering. The *Nueva Alianza* says that ARBOLEDA, in the attack he made, on the 7th November, against the force of Gen. CABEZAS, his officer in command, Col. MADERO, lost 200 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners. Among the latter, 11 officers were sent to Carthagena. Even the orders of ARBOLEDA to MADERO, about the time and manner of attacking, fell into the hands of the revolutionists. This defeat leaves ARBOLEDA with only about 500 men to defend Santa Marta. Three days after, the revolutionists attacked Santa Marta, and at last accounts they had closely besieged the city. According to the Government accounts, the besiegers, who have about 800 men, met with but little success, but private letters represent the besieged to be in the last extremity. It is said they hold possession only of the main plaza. A letter from an officer belonging to Panama says that, the night before his missive is dated, the besieged had blown up a house in the city, in which the revolutionists had fortified themselves, killing forty of them. This may be exaggerated, but it proves, at least, that the insurgents are beginning to obtain possession of the town. A letter has been received in Aspinwall from a very intelligent young man at Santa Marta, who says that the siege had lasted eight days, and that the revolutionists had taken the Cathedral. He thinks that the city will surrender soon. All the news circulated about the flotilla which is to come down under Blanco is untrue. There is a flotilla on the Magdalena above Mompos, waiting to get down the river, but no men could be had to navigate the boats down stream, which is a very nice and dangerous operation, and can only be done by experienced hands. These boatmen, of which at least 400 are needed, fled to the woods and away from the river as soon as it was known they would be pressed into the service. And, besides NIETO, the Governor of the States of Bolivar and Magdalena has 1,000 men on the banks of the river, which may be easily defended, waiting for Bayano, and the points he occupies can be easily defended against three times his force.

Hon. GEO. W. JONES, United States Minister to Bogota, was at Santa Marta on the 5th inst., but could get no conveyance to the capital. He expected to find a steamer at Santa Marta to take him to Barranquilla, but found none, and will probably have to await the British steamer of January, to take him back to Carthagena. Mr. JONES had an interview with Gen. ARBOLEDA, who was busily employed in the defence of the city. He writes that the Revolutionists occupy a portion of the City, and that their firing has very much damaged the Cathedral. It is certain, then, that Santa Marta is closely besieged, and unless the Government troops can get down the river, it must soon fall into the hands of the Revolutionists, who will then be without an enemy in the two States of Magdalena and Bolivar.

The little American steamer *Laura Frances*, formerly used on the Nicaragua River, and which was purchased by Señor J. M. HURTADO, Intendent-General of Panama, and fitted up as a war steamer for the Government, had arrived safely at Santa Marta, to take part in the defence of that city, besieged by the Revolutionists under NIETO. On her way there she ran close in to Carthagena, "and in sight of that place," says a letter, "her machinery broke down, and some boats were sent out to seize her. A few shots were exchanged, when she was able to set up steam and escape." She is commanded by Capt. CLAPP, an American, and her engineer is another American, WILLIAM CARR. Nobody but Billy could get up steam on broken machinery, "and escape."

Panama remains tranquil, but there is considerable feeling among the better classes on account of an order that has arrived from Bogota, assessing $20,000 upon them, in the shape of a loan, to carry on the defence against the Revolutionists. The Government authorizes the Intendent to borrow the money at the rate of 12 per cent. a year, if he can; otherwise to collect it by force. As this is supposed to be only a small portion of what the people here will have to pay for the same purpose, if they pay the foregoing sum without grumbling, I would not be surprised if the Intendent found much trouble in getting the cash.

On Sunday last, the members of the Cabildi or Common Council, met to do some business, when a few persons from the street, who did not like the political complexion of the board, entered the hall and politely invited them to leave by the door, if they didn't wish to be thrown from the windows. They chose the former mode of egress.

I wrote you in my account of the misunderstanding between Flag-officer MONTGOMERY of the U. S. Navy, and Capt. MILLER, of H. B. Majesty's ship *Clio* (the facts of which, by the way were published in most of the New-York journals from the Panama *Star* ten days after you printed them in the TIMES) that Com. MONTGOMERY had closed his correspondence with Capt. MILLER by a dispatch which he sent after him to the Mexican coast. In this note Com. MONTGOMERY laid down the rules which he conceived ought to govern naval guards sent to prioect the Consulates, and added that had he known in season Capt. MILLER's guard had an American officer or citizen in duress, he would have instantly released him. A few days since, Com. MONTGOMERY secured Capt. MILLER's reply to this note. He agreed with Commodore MONTGOMERY in the principle he laid down as to Consular guards, but nevertheless declared that, "notwithstanding what had occurred, should it again be necessary for him, (Capt. MILLER,) at any future time, to place a similar guard over any of the Consulates of Panama, his policy and orders should be the same as heretofore; and that the sentries should be commanded to hail from their posts all passers-by during the night, and to arrest all those refusing to respond." This looks rather inconsistent in Capt. MILLER, after coinciding with Commodore MONTGOMERY in his ideas as above; and furthermore, in my opinion, should arrest the attention of the United States to such a degree as to induce it to address the British Minister at Washington on the subject. Capt. MILLER, in his note, regretted that the flag-officer should have intimated, as he did, that under certain circumstances he would have employed force to release his countrymen from the British guard.

We have still five United States war ships in the harbor, viz.: steam flag-ship *Lancaster*, steamers *Saranac* and *Wyoming*, and sloops-of-war *St. Marys* and *Cyane*. The relief for the latter ship arrived out by the last steamer from New-York, with the exception of the commander; and the old officers, including Commander LOCKWOOD, return, by the *Ariel*, to-day. The officers relieved are as follows: Commander, Samuel Lockwood; Lieutenants, G. N. Morris, James Stilwell, John Mitchell, R. W. Meade, Jr., (Acting Master;) Surgeon, L. J. Williams; Purser, James D. Murray; Lieutenant Marines, A. N. Baker; Assistant Surgeon, Chas. E. Lining; Boatswain, J. A. Brisco; Gunner, N. B. Willets; Carpenter, Wm. Knight; Sailmaker, Samuel H. Boutwell; Captain's Clerk, W. D. Porter; Purser's Clerk, Wm. De Behrens.

Lieut. F. A. PARKER, of the *Cyane*, has been ordered to the *Lancaster*.

The United States steam-corvette *Narragansett* arrived at Callao, Nov. 23, the same day the attempt to assassinate CASTILLA was made. The United States sloop-of-war *Levant*, Capt. HUNT, now out ninety days from the Oceanic Isles, direct to Panama, has not yet arrived, but the Flag-Officer entertains no fears for her safety. A fair passage would be about fifty days; but, if she took the Southern route, she might be becalmed many days. She ought to have 120 days' water on board, and is well provisioned.

The "officers of the Pacific Squadron" now here have sent out invitations to Americans and other foreigners, as well as to the principal native families, to attend a ball, on Wednesday evening next, to be given in the City Hall. It will be a grand affair for these latitudes. But all great social events like this, in small communities, are sure to engender headaches. Even in New-York, your own little village, the "Prince's Ball" did. And we are no exception to the rule, as the following note from the Vicomte DE SAINT SAUVEUR, Consul of France, will go to prove:

"M. LE VICOMTE DE SAINT SAUVEUR Consul de France, a reçu une invitation, sans signature, pour assister mercredi à un bal donné par MM. les Officiers de l'Escadre Américaine du Pacifique.

Comme M. le Consul de France, a l'honneur de s'appeler M. le Vicomte DE ST. SAUVEUR, il remet, à l'office du *Star and Herald* à disposition de MM. les Officiers la lettre qu'ils ne lui ont par adressée sous son nom."

PANAMA, le 14 Décembre, 1860.

The Vicomte left Panama same day in his yacht for a cruise in the Bay.

Mrs. BOURNE, wife of JOHN W. BOURNE, Esq., of Aspinwall, died last evening. She was a very estimable lady, and her loss will be deeply felt here.

F. W. R.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Ecuador Quiet—Peru—Another Attempt to Assassinate President Castilla—Six Persons Killed—Proclamation of Castilla—Murder of the Wife of the Peruvian Minister to Brazil—Bolivia—Chili, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, Dec. 14, 1860.

The British steamer *Bogota*, from the South Coast, arrived at Panama on the 6th. She brings a full freight and $375,000 in specie—most of the cargo and specie for Europe. Her dates from Valparaiso to the 17th, Bolivia to the 16th, and Lima and Callao to the 29th November.

ECUADOR.

By way of Paita, we learn that a Convention was about to meet at Quito, to organize the Government, which has been without a popular head since ROBLES, two years since, was compelled to leave the country. Gen. FLORES will probably be raised to the Presidency.

The country is now quiet, and business comparatively good.

A decree re-admits the Jesuits to Ecuador.

PERU.

The principal matter of interest is the fact that a third attempt has been made to assassinate Gen. CASTILLA, President of Peru, and to proclaim Col. FERMIN CASTILLO in his place. On the morning of the 23d of November, at 5½ o'clock, CASTILLA's private residence, in the Calle de los Divorciados, was surrounded by a part of the "Battalion de Lima," under command of Capt. ENRIQUE LARA, who were also accompanied by a number of private persons. It appears that Capt. LARA selected this hour for the attack on the house, because at 6 o'clock the servants issued the refrort to go to market, and he could thus gain admittance without previously alarming the inmates. The troops were divided into two companies, one of which was to enter the house from a side door by the Calle de la Higuera, while the other company was to enter by the principal door in the Divorciados.

Lieut. MIGUEL FRANCO, who was on guard at the side door, was immediately shot dead, and the insurrectionists gained a limittance to the house and to the bed room of CASTILLA, when the President was asleep. He, however, was aroused in season by his wife, and springing from his bed, was saluted by a shot from a revolver, which was prevented from taking effect by the pistol being knocked from the hand of the assassin as it exploded. CASTILLA then led to the upper room, followed by one or two more shots, but escaped to the roof and thence into the streets unhurt. In the meantime the President's Guard, which had been taken by surprise, recovered from their stupor, and shots were fired on both sides in the house. Besides Lieut. FRANCO, JUAN PALACIOS, a soldier of the guard, was killed, and Don MANUEL FONCELLEDO, aid-de-camp of CASTILLA, received a ball in the arm, which must be amputated close to the shoulder, and from the effects of which it is feared he will die. While the attack was going on, Col. ARGUEDAS, the same who entered the Legislative Palace three years ago, and broke up the Congress at the point of the bayonet, and who lives directly opposite the house of CASTILLA, came out on his balcony to see what the trouble was. Addressing the soldiers, he inquired, "What did you come here for?" "We don't know—we only know that our officers told us we must shoot Gen. CASTILLA." "Well, now shoot your officers," said ARGUEDAS, and the order was obeyed. Capt. MANUEL ALARCO, Lieut. JACINTO MAYORGA, and a citizen, Don JOSE MARIA DE APARICIO, son of the old Gen. APARICIO, were shot dead by the soldiers, and Sergeant J. M. QUISPE was severely wounded. This ended the *row*, LARA escaping from the troops and police, which by this time had come up. I should have stated in the proper place that Lieut. MARIANO AMORIN was shot dead by a soldier of his own, and who relented at the part he was taking, in the bed room of the President, and it was this incident that saved the President's life. It is said that there is a society existing at Lima, under the name of *Union and Progress*, composed of sworn enemies of CASTILLA, and at the head of which is Don PEDRO GALVEZ, late Secretary of War, and member of the Congress that was expelled by CASTILLA, through ARGUEDAS, and under whose directions it is supposed all three of these attacks on the President have been made. It is affirmed by several that they saw GALVEZ, mounted on a chestnut-colored horse, close to the scene of action at the time the attack was made. Señor GALVEZ has taken refuge in the Palace of the French Minister.

At 7 o'clock in the morning, President CASTILLA mounted his horse and visited all the military barracks, returning to his house at 10 o'clock, A. M. Several arrests have been made,—among them, a man of note, Señor ILDEFONSO TORRES, of Callao.

In the afternoon, CASTILLA issued a proclamation to the troops and people, charging that "at the moment when the new Constitution is being promulgated which effects the triumph of sound principles, in the reform and perfection of the institutions,—and when the country is compromised in grave and delicate foreign questions, fanatics and pernicious utopists are raising their bloody hands to dishonor the country," &c., &c.

Doña TERESA SEOANE, wife of Don BUENAVENTURA SEOANE, Peruvian Minister to Brazil, was brutally murdered, and her house robbed at noonday on the 21st November. She was alone in her house at the time. She was found nearly dead, her head having been horribly bruised by a club and from blows from the butt of a pistol. She died in a few moments after. These sort of murders are of quite common occurrence in Lima, and yet I believe that no murderer has been punished there for the past three years. The new Constitution just promulgated restores capital punishment for murder.

The guano contracts lately made have been confirmed by Congress.

BOLIVIA.

A private letter from Cobija, dated Nov. 16, says that Bolivia is in a constant state of ferment on account of the threatened war of Peru against her, and that an enormous force has to be kept up in anticipation of an attack. The writer says, however, that Bolivia does not fear war with Peru; but in case hostilities are resorted to, CASTILLA will get worse whipped than the last Peruvian army that entered Bolivia did. An official paper of the Bolivian Minister of State also complains bitterly of the injury done to trade in the country by the attitude of Peru toward it. Ex-President BALLIU had left Bolivia and gone to Linea.

CHILI.

A good deal of dissatisfaction and some agitation prevails in this country in consequence of the passage of the Personal Liberty bill, which makes revolutionists and disturbers of the public peace responsible in money for the damage they do, and because Congress has lately extended the extraordinary powers given last year to the President till after the Presidential election next Summer. But the Government is probably too strong for the malcontents.

The risings of the Indians in Arauco are not on so large a scale as reported. The Government has 1,200 troops in the district, which are considered sufficient to keep the Indians at bay.

Business in Valparaiso continued very dull; the stocks of goods are heavy, with but few buyers, and but little export trade. Flour, $3 to $3 50, six months credit. Copper, in bars, $16 50, cash; Copper Regulus, $8; Copper Ores, $3 40; Saltpetre in Iquique, $1 95; Silver, $10 81½ per marc; Silver Coin, 2 per cent premium; South American ounces, $17. Freights, to England, £2 15s.; to Hamburg, £3; to the United States, $13 to $14. Exchange on London, 60 days, 43d ¼.; on Paris, 60 to 90 days, 4f. 50c.; on United States, 60 to 90 days, 15 per cent. premium.

F. W. R.

AFFAIRS IN CALIFORNIA.

Thanksgiving Day—The Military in Repute—Death of Gen. Haven—The Gold went up the Chimney—Will Senator Latham Resign?—What Lost the State to Douglas—Burning of the Lyceum—The What-Cheer Revolution—Wise Whalers and Lazy Marshals.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Dec. 1, 1860.

Thanksgiving Day was observed last Thursday in genuine New-England style. The public offices, the stores, the Courts, even the newspaper offices were closed. The turkey smoked on all tables. In the churches the clergy brought forth their best sermons. The Union, of whose severance the late news had led all classes to think for the first time as possible, was incidentally the theme in every pulpit, and it was surprising how uniformly the clergy arrived at the conclusion that the threatened storm would surely be averted. In Rev. Mr. LACY's discourse there occurred a passage which struck me as particularly refreshing: "We shall see," said he, "*in the weakness of our present Executive, perhaps, the remedy of this threatening evil.* Let the rebellion, (for secession is nothing less,) be treated with forbearance; let the strong arm of the nation be in rest awhile; give the treason time to realize itself, to enjoy awhile the necessary fruits of its folly. Force now applied might drive to desperation." Mr. LACY's sermon, by the way, was the strongest, clearest argument I have heard to the point, that ours is a *Christian* people; proving it by our origin, our State and National Constitutions, the words of the Fathers of the Republic, the decisions of the Courts, the opinions of our chief jurists, by the oath administered to every one who seeks to be naturalized, and to every one who offers testimony in our Courts, by our early and late legislation. From the argument he deduced the conclusion that the Bible, in which resides the common law of our land, should be in the public schools, and that a Sabbath law,—the subject of a coming controversy here—should not fail to be enacted at the earliest day. But these conclusions are at war with sentiments which Rev. Dr. SCOTT has been preaching,—a fact which made the discourse all the more pungent and relishing to his large audience.

Rev. Dr. SCOTT devoted his two hours to the glory of California, than which no other land, not Italy even, has such a heavenly climate; its resources, its productions, its facilites for affording a competence and the home felicities to all classes. The day was a magnificent text for the Doctor's discourse,—out of Paradise there never glowed a finer one in all respects.

Rev. Mr. WILLEY at the start, ran through with much the same argument as Mr. LACY; then coming to the specialties of the day, he made his hearers all home-sick with his sketches of the Thanksgivings that you keep at the Northeast.

Rev. T. STARR KING delivered a discourse on "the Home and the Harvest"—one of the most charming productions of his charmed pen. This gentleman, by the way, has latterly unmasked his theological batteries, and is every Sunday evening discussing "the Creed Statements" of the Christian world.

The Episcopalians, the Roman Catholics, the Jews, all opened their churches, and not many Sundays in the year have found more people gathered in the churches than were gathered there last Thursday.

Our folks are not in the habit of making fun of the military. Boys do not chase him down when they spy a solitary man in uniform. Our isolation and our frequent occasion to use the soldiery breed respect for them. For their benefit a course of lectures has been delivered, which was far above the general average of our lectures. The last one was delivered on Wednesday evening by "Passed-Midshipman ROGERS," a hero of the "Creole" affair. It was a brilliant review of the career of the Emperor of France.

The death of Major-General JOSHUA P. HAVEN, the foremost man of our militia, has been reported to you. The General in his lifetime was a character. He was full of public spirit, and eminently handy. Like a great many of our pioneers, he lived faster than the years flew, [and died before his time. His widow, probably regarding the military much as many ladies regarded the Wide-Awake clubs during the late campaign, sturdily refused to allow them to make any such display at his funeral as they felt it in their bones to do.

The indictment against Col. HARASZTHY has been dismissed by the United States Court, on motion of the U. S. District-Attorney. While the Colonel, years ago, was in the Mint Department, $152,000 mysteriously disappeared. The Government alleged embezzlement. The Colonel's friends argued that the furnaces got overheated while the Mint was running night and day, and that the missing gold escaped up the chimney. In 1858 a Commission came out from Washington, examined the whole case, and, in this world of total depravity, discovered no depravity in Col. HARASZTHY, or criminality in his employes. Still the indictment has lain in the Court. The Colonel has made a reputation for his native wines, while the prosecution rested, and now that at last a *nolle prosequi* is entered in his case, a troop of friends rejoice that an ugly cloud is dispelled from over his household.

Politics have dropped out from among the topics that agitate us. They would be suddenly reinstated if word should reach us that Senator LATHAM had resigned. Nothing inclines any to such thought but the Senator's own words. Soon after his last arrival from the East, in making a speech at Sacramento, he said: "Whenever I am satisfied that in my public capacity I do not speak for the people of the State of California, that moment I lay down my official insignia and resume the habits of private life." "Whenever you are satisfied and so express it, in a proper and legitimate manner, that I have lost your confidence, I shall, as surely as I live to-night—be it in the commencement, middle or end of my term,—lay down my commission and come back." It was thought at the time that the Senator meant to say that if the people of California by their votes did not indorse the Breckinridge electoral ticket, for which he was than labornig, did not return to the Legislature a square majority of Administration Democrats, he would lay off the yoke and bear their burdens no longer. The people squarely repudiated the Senator's choice. If he does not early avail himself of the threat then made, and the justice of which none disputed, it will lose its place on the record, and Mr. LATHAM must even continue to hold his seat.

Looking back, we now can clearly see how DOUGLAS lost this State. The majority by which LINCOLN overtops him is so small that leading Douglas men confess, with mortification, that if their party in this City had placed in nomination, for municipal and legislative offices, as good, as trusty citizens as the Republicans chose, they would have carried the State for their little leader.

We had quite a fire last Tuesday. The old Lyceum, which consisted of a solid brick wall, built aronnd a right angle, corner of Washington and Montgomery streets, and all the rest a matter of lath and plaster, putty and gilding, took fire early in the morning, and all but the brick walls and the row of stores, over which when they were old the theatre was built, went up in smoke. The loss consisted of some $8,000 to the owner of the property; several violins, the sole estate of their owners, and some wretched scenery and dresses. The Lyceum was a pretty room when handsomely filled, but of late it had gone over to negro minstrelsy and audiences mostly male.

The "What Cheer House" was a peculiar institution in town. For $5 a week it boarded a man, kept him, gave him a cheerful, crowded, noisy home, and the run of a large library and of a fine collection of natural curiosities. It still remains all of the institution that it was except that it has lost 150 beds and all facilities for feeding its swarms of miners by reason of an extraordinary revolution that occurred one night last week. Its proprietor, Mr. WOODWARD, has made his fortune out of the What Cheer, and is a fine, rich gentleman. Squire P. DEWEY also is a man of high standing, and his name at the bottom of a note is good for more gold than I'd like to carry off in a day. DEWEY owned the lot on which a part of the What Cheer stood. WOODWARD owned the improvements, and a long law-suit, lately decided, carried the improvements with the lot. The parties could not quite agree as to the terms of a settlement, and the upshot was that at 3 o'clock of a pleasant afternoon WOODWARD was notified by the Sheriff that by 10 o'clock next day the property must be put in possession of DEWEY. It was a lively time on Sacramento-street that night, but by noon of next day the What Cheer addition was gutted—from the boilers in the cellar to the wash basins in the garret—all had been snaked out into the street, and the shell was turned over to its owner. The famous hotel keeps right on, but the boarders feed off the premises.

Six whalers have looked in upon us this Fall, and laid in supplies at such low rates, taken in water so conveniently, retained or shipped new crews so easily, that it is doubtful if the same vessels ever return to the slow old way of going to the Sandwich Islands for such purposes. Three of them shipped new crews in a single day. They got their beef for $16, which at the Islands cost $18; their pork for $15, which there is $20; their bread at 4 cents a pound, which there is 7 cents a pound. We send potatoes, onions, grain and hogs to Honolulu cheaper than the Hawaiians can raise them. The whaler gets his casks filled with water here, without starting a butt, though he has threepence more a barrel to pay for it. And if the Captain chooses to stay a couple of weeks or so in port, the Pony whisks a letter home to New-Bedford, and fetches an answer back before he has finished spinning his yarn to his 'longshore friend. It is quite astonishing that any Yankee should ever order his ship to go so far away from home for supplies, when San Francisco can do up the job for him so much more expeditiously and cheaply. The substance of this paragraph I have stolen from the *Mercantile Gazette*, but I think it is as sensible as if it were original.

Our Census Marshals gave to California a population of but little more than 400,000. If they are reliable, our people are prodigious voters for their size, as our late vote was over 100,000. In the best-informed quarters it is thought that the Marshals left out of their count some 150,000 folks. It is suspected that the lazy fellows stuck to the post-roads, and didn't dismount where there was not an honest-looking boy to hold their horses. If we were always to be stuck with the style of Congressmen that hitherto have committed all manner of follies and stupidities at Washington, in our name, this would not wrong us. But since the prospects brighten for the issues of all our elections, it seems a pity that we should be chiseled out of one or two Representatives, to whom we are justly entitled, especially when the places to be filled are so few, and so many of us long to go to Congress.

GLAUCUS.

STILL LATER PACIFIC NEWS.

Arrival of the Overland Express—$1,466,000 in Treasure on the Way to New-York—Politicians Coming—Mining News—Oregon and British Columbia.

FORT KEARNEY, Tuesday, Dec. 25.

The weather is bitter cold here.

The Pony Express, with San Francisco dates of the 12th, passed here at 4 o'clock this morning.

The steamer *Uncle Sam* left for Panama, on the forenoon of the 12th, with 175 passengers, the mails, and $1,466,905 50, of which $9,930 in gold are for France, $1,600 for Panama, and all the rest for New-York. Among the freight are 147 boxes silver, valued at $12,000. The list of passengers of the first and second cabins is as follows:

Messrs. John T. Holland, Capt. Bissell, U. S. N.; A. W. Habersham, Frank Baker and wife, John G. Hodge, Isaac K. Roberts, Arch'd Campbell, U. S. Boundary Commissioner; W. Warren, do.; Capt. Fraser, U. S. A.; Lieut. J. McCleary, do.; Lieut. Stoughton, do.; Lieut. H. B. Fleming, do.; W. J. Weeks, E. L. Sullivan, C. A. Washburn, A. A. Sellover, G. P. Wentworth, Judge Churchman, Dr. Wosencraft, G. E. Rogers, Chas. Danslow, Wm. Wise, Lean, Lefevre, B. F. Folsom, J. W. Lingenfelter, Charles Hovenden, F. B. Owen, Y. Ferguson, Mr. Easton and wife, G. W. Smiley, Mrs. Schermann and child, Bernard Simon, F. Beaton, A. Difer, Mrs. Mary McCann and three children, Mrs. Stamin and three children, Mrs. Taylor and child, Miss Hayes, James B. Leach, A. P. Jewitt, J. Madison, A. V. Horton, Chas. Hodsell, J. B. Southern, Frank Luck, F. Quilt, R. C. Dickey, A. D. Gaunis, James N. Bailey, wife and infant, G. S. Smith, C. Master S. Gamnage, Phelps and 115 others.

The Treasure list is as follows:

Wells, Fargo & Co	$273,000	J. Seligman & Co	$40,000
Alsop & Co	211,511	B. S. Hastings & Co.	30,000
R. Davidson	140,000	Treadwell & Co	30,000
Esther & Church	93,500	Meader, Coler & Co.	16,000
W. T. Coleman & Co	83,000	J. B. Wess & Co	15,000
Levi Strauss	69,000	J. B. Thomas	10,000
Geo. Gordon	65,000	Mellon Farnes	9,300
Eugene Kelly & Co	61,000	Dickinson & Dexter	7,500
Parrott & Co	56,000	T. H. & J. S. Brown	5,000
L. & M. Sachs & Co	55,000	Isaacs & Barker	5,000
H. Brannagin & Co	41,000	A. Tillman	3,000
J. & J. H. Cuggenheim & Co	40,500	Other Shippers	6,715
Total			$1,146,915

Among the passengers by the *Uncle Sam* were a large number of aspiring Republican Politicians bound for Washington, where they propose spending the winter, expecting the incoming administration to select from amongst their number the principal federal officers for this coast in the spring. Some 1,000 men are supported by federal patronage in California, and thousands of place-hunters have been developed.

Several boxes of the Washoe silver ore went forward by the *Uncle Sam*, valued at $12,000.

It is understood that Gov. WEILER will accept the position of Minister to Mexico.

Capt. DALY, the pilot, who lost the steamship *Granada*, has been discharged by the Board of Pilot Commissioners.

The Pony Express, with St. Louis dates of the 27th ult., arrived at San Francisco on the 11th inst.

The Fremont mines at Mariposa are regularly reported as yielding at the rate of $70,000 per month, but the expenses are not given, so that the actual profit cannot be calculated.

An opposition steamer has commenced running on the Sacramento River, greatly reducing the passenger fare and freights.

The Republican papers charge that a secret organization is concerting measures for the establishment of an Independent Republic on the Pacific Coast, in case of the dissolution of the Union. The charge does not seem to be sustained by evidence.

Col. FREMONT has commenced a suit to recover $2000 worth of gold dug by a miner from the mines on his land grant, the object being to test the question whether the title to the land gives the right to the minerals contained in the land.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND OREGON.

Steamer *Pacific* arrived on the 10th, with British Columbia dates of the 3d, and Oregon dates to the 6th inst.

Senator NESMITH will proceed in the next steamer to California, *en route* to the scene of his future labors in the National Senate.

The papers give an account of the murder of Mr. CARTER, a trader in Washington Territory, by the Indians.

Reports are published that members of Lieut. MULLEN's wagon-road expedition have discovered gold at the head waters of the Columbia River, and also on the tributaries of the Missouri, while making the passage through the country this year.

There is nothing of interest from British Columbia.

The steamer *Otter* had arrived at Victoria, from Frazer River, with $40,000 in gold.

The Americans in Victoria generally observed the 29th ult. as Thanksgiving Day.

Trade at Forts Hope and Yale is represented as lively, the merchants being busily employed in packing goods for the upper country.

The prospects for the Spring trade were flattering.

SHIPPING AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Dec. 12, 3:40, P.M.

Arrived 8th, bark *Frederick-rea*, Havre; sailed 8th, British steamer, *Pennagant*, Valparaiso; 9th ship, *Ladoga*, do; 11th, steamer *Uncle Sam*, Panama, with 175 passengers and $1,400,000 in treasure for New-York.

The unreasonable large treasure shipment by the *Uncle Sam*, is understood to be in response to unjust appeals from Eastern cities.

COMMERCIAL.—Business is inactive. It has been raining for the last few days, and out-door operations have been retarded thereby. But few goods are selling at former prices. Butter is lower; 27½c. is obtained for Isthmus. Only such articles as are immediately needed are taken. Whatever anxiety there may be to sell and remit, forced sales cannot be made unless at a serious sacrifice, and they are not urged. The steamer yesterday carried a large amount of treasure. A desire to remit has caused a better demand for money, and the market is stiff at 2 P cent., but there is no hesitation about lending, or distrust of the general solidness of business affairs here. The light receipts of Wheat cause a very firm market, and shipping qualities would be brisk at $1 70@$1 75. There is some abatement in the wild notion to ship to England, but the meagre arrivals fully counteract the diminished demand. Freights are easier, and £3 is the best that can be got for Cork. The ship *Fair Wind* gets £5 10s. to load from the Coast of Mexico to a British port.

[Advertisement.]

6,000 Overcoats.
2,000 Dress Frock Coats.
5,000 Business Coats.
500 Velvet Vests.
2,000 Cassimere Vests.
6,000 Cassimere Pants.
AT
And
UNDER
Cost
Of
Manufacture,
At
66
EVANS', AND Fulton-street.
66

[Advertisement.]

THE RECENT FIRE NEW-ORLEANS.
HERRING'S SAFES ONCE MORE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 13, 1860.

Messrs. Herring & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: In the fire which occurred on the evening of the 7th inst., at the store of Mr. E. BLESSEY, No. 74 Poydras-street, consuming the building, with all its contents, the undersigned had one of your Fire-proof Safes.

Upon examining the same, after an exposure of over twelve hours to the most intense heat, its contents were found to be in a well-preserved and almost perfect condition, and I have much pleasure in thus adding my testimonial to the many you have already received relative to the fire-proof qualities of your CHAMPION SAFES. I am, gentlemen,

Yours respectfully,
EDWARD V. CARTWRIGHT.

AGAIN.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 11, 1860.

Messrs. Herring & Co., New-York:

GENTS: My books and papers were completely saved in one of your "PATENT CHAMPIONS," at the Poydras-street fire, on the evening of the 7th of December. The Safe fell from the second story of my building and was in a hot fire. It has given great satisfaction, and I have every confidence in your Patent Champion Safes. E. BLESSEY.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, though so often tested, *never fail* to save their contents.

HERRING & Co., No. 251 Broadway.
FARRELL, HERRING & Co., Philadelphia.
HERRING & Co., New-Orleans.
HERRING & Co., Chicago.

[Advertisement.]

GOLD PENS.
A large Stock of fine
GOLD PENS,
new style;
"Gold and Silver"
Pencil Cases,
suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen,
for Holiday presents,
at very low prices.
Neat Gold Pencils from $1 to $20 each.
Foley's celebrated Bank Pens.
JOHN FOLEY,
Manufacturer,
Store and Salesrooms, No. 163 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Appropriate Christmas gifts are sometimes difficult to select. You can give your friend, of whatever age or sex, nothing that will prove of more real value than a written delineation of his or her character, given phrenologically by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

NOT SUSPENDED.—Notwithstanding the unprecedented run made upon our Skate Bank during the past few days, we have been able to meet every demand and to pay every bill-holder in full. All parties interested, (and who is not?) will call at the "Central Park Skate Emporium" and present their bills at the counter, when the Skates will be promptly forked over.

CONOVER & WALKER, Hardware Dealers,